THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

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JO. HAMILTON, District Attorney. THOS. H. WILLIAMS

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March 6, 1862.—tf

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Pay the highest price for Gold Dust. Make advances on Gold Dust consigned for Assay or Coinage. Attend to collections and remittances, and transact a General Banking Business. 1 tf

THE RAILROAD BILL.

AN ACT

To authorize the County of Placer to loan its credit to "The Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company," to the amount of $100,000.

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Whenever the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company by and through its Board of Directors and President shall make written application to the Board of Supervisors of the county of Placer at any regular or stated meeting of said Supervisors requesting said county of Placer, through its properly constituted authorities, to issue to said Railroad Company the bonds of said county in the total sum of $100,000, it shall be lawful for said county to issue its bonds and dispose of them in the manner following and subject to the following conditions.

SEC. 2. Upon the receipt of said petition from said Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, the Board of Supervisors shall entertain the same, and in order to ascertain whether the people of said county are willing that its credit shall be loaned as desired by said Company, said Board of Supervisors shall, within sixty days after the receipt of said petition, order a special election to be held in said county at which shall be submitted the proposition of said loan to said Railroad Company, to be voted upon by the qualified voters of said county.

SEC. 3. The said election shall be fixed by said Board of Supervisors, for some day not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, from the time of making said order. Said Board shall cause a notice of said election to be published for the period of four weeks next before the day of said election in two or more newspapers published in said county, which notice shall specify the time of said election, the object of the same, the proposition to be voted upon, and the places where the polls will be opened on said day for said election, which shall be the same as the precincts fixed for said purpose at the last preceding general election. They shall also appoint judges and inspectors of said election and cause notice thereof to be given as in other elections authorized by law. No compensation shall be allowed to any judge, clerk, or inspector acting at said election.

SEC. 4. Upon the day fixed by said order, the said election shall be held. Each of the electors voting at said election, shall have written or printed upon his ballot the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or the words "Railroad Loan, No." Said election shall be conducted and the returns thereof shall be made out and transmitted to the County Clerk within the time and in the manner prescribed by law at general elections. On the fifteenth day after the day of holding said election, the Board of Supervisors shall meet and canvass said returns, and declare the result.

SEC. 5. If upon the canvassing of said returns, it shall be found that of the votes cast at said election having written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or the words "Railroad Loan, No," a majority have written or printed upon them "Railroad Loan, No," then the duty of the Board of Supervisors in the premises shall cease and determine; but if a majority of the votes so cast shall have written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," then the Board of Supervisors shall issue the bonds of said county, in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 6. When it shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed in section five of this Act, that the majority of the votes cast at said election, having written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or "Railroad Loan, No," have written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," then it shall be the duty of said Board of Supervisors whenever thereto requested, by the President and Board of Directors of said Railroad Company, to prepare and issue to said Railroad Company, the bonds of said county to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Said bonds may be in sums of two hundred and fifty, five hundred, or one thousand dollars each, as may be requested by said Railroad Company; they shall express upon the face the nature of the same, and object for which they are issued; shall be payable in twenty years from their date; shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year, and shall have interest coupons attached expressing the rate and time of payment of interest as above specified. Both bonds and coupons shall be made payable at the office of the Treasurer in said county.

SEC. 7. Said bonds shall each be signed by the President of the Board of Supervisors and the Treasurer of the county, and shall have the county seal affixed to each and every bond. The coupons shall be signed by the Treasurer of said county. Both bonds and coupons shall be made payable to the "Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company or bearer," and each bond shall bear upon its back a certificate signed by the President of the Board of Supervisors, and the President of said Railroad Company, setting forth that it is duly and formally issued as contemplated by law. Said bonds shall be transferable by delivery and whenever so executed and issued, shall be the bonds of the County of Placer, and shall bind said county to the payment of the principal and interest as therein expressed.

SEC. 8. Whenever the bonds of the county of Placer shall be issued and delivered to the Railroad Company, as prescribed in the last section, the "Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company" shall, at the same time deliver to the President of the Board of Supervisors of said county, for the benefit of said county, the bonds of said Railroad Company of equal number in like amounts, maturing at the same time, bearing the same rate of interest, and interest payable at the same periods as the bonds of the county, so executed and issued. Said Railroad bonds shall be made payable to the county of Placer, or its order, and shall be signed by the President and Secretary of the Company, and countersigned by the Vice President of the Company, and each shall bear the seal of said company, and interest coupons shall be attached, corresponding in date, amount, rate and time of payment, with the coupons attached to said county bonds, which coupons shall be signed by the Treasurer of said Company.

SEC. 9. The said Railroad Company shall at the time designated in the last section, by and through its proper officers, execute under the seal of said Company, a second mortgage upon all the property, real and personal, and franchises of said Company, then owned and possessed and, thereafter to be acquired by said company, as security for the payment of said railroad bonds and coupons as prescribed in the last section; which said mortgage shall be and express upon its face that it is subject to the mortgage of said Company, made and delivered to Lester L. Robinson and Francis L. A. Pioche, bearing date first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and of record in said county, but shall not be subject to any other mortgage or incumberance upon said property. The bonds of Placer County shall only be delivered to said Railroad Company upon the delivery by said Railroad Company, to the President of the Board of Supervisors, of the bonds and mortgage of the Railroad Company as prescribed in this Act.

SEC. 10. The mortgage provided for in the last section shall provide by its terms for a sinking fund to be reserved from the revenues of said Company, sufficient to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of said Company so given to the County, at maturity and shall so pledge the revenues of the Company to the said sinking fund that no dividend shall be declared by the Company except of its moneys in excess of a sufficient portion of its net revenues to be set apart to said sinking fund to ensure the payment of said bonds and coupons thereto attached, at their maturity. The Board of Supervisors of said County, or the President thereof, at any time during the regular sessions of said Board, and at all other proper and reasonable times, shall have power to examine into the affairs of said Railroad Company, and for that purpose may examine the books, papers, accounts and documents belonging to the Company; and it is hereby made the duty of the officer of said Railroad Company having the custody of any such books papers and accounts to exhibit the same for the examination of said Board.

SEC. 11. The Board of Supervisors of said County shall for each year, at the same time at which other taxes are levied for County purposes, levy a special tax upon all the real and personal property within said county subject to taxation for the purpose of meeting the whole amount of interest to become due within said year upon said County bonds. In making said levy said board shall designate the number of cents on each one hundred dollars of said taxable property which shall be so taxed for said purpose, and the tax so levied shall be known and designated as the Railroad Tax.

SEC. 12. The tax so levied shall be assessed and collected at the same time, by the same officers, and in the same manner as other county taxes are levied and collected, for which said officers and the County Treasurer, for disbursements, shall receive the same rate of compensation as is allowed by law for the collection and disbursement of other county taxes. The tax collector upon the collection of said tax shall give to each tax payer a separate receipt which shall show upon its face the amount of Railroad tax so paid by him. These receipts shall be printed and all similar in form; differing only in name, date and amount.

SEC. 13. The County Treasurer shall separate the amount collected on Railroad tax from other moneys in the Treasury and shall keep the same in a separate fund to be called the Railroad Fund, of which Fund he shall keep a separate account.

SEC. 14. The Board of Supervisors shall provide for the prompt payment of the interest on said county bonds, as the same falls due, and for this purpose they shall, as nearly as possible at the time of making the annual levy, estimate the per cent age of tax necessary to be levied to meet said interest for the next succeeding year, and shall fix the levy at said amount. Should there for any reason, be a deficiency in the Rail Fund, derived from said tax for the payment of any interest as it falls due, it shall be the duty of said Board to provide for the payment of said interest out of the General Fund of said county, and in such case they shall in their next levy provide a sufficient fund to pay the accruing annual interest, and also, to reimburse the General Fund with the amount so taken from the same to pay said interest.

SEC. 15. In addition to the moneys arising from the Railroad Tax aforesaid, the County Treasurer shall also place in said Fund all moneys paid into the Treasury of said county by said Railroad Company, for interest or principal upon the bonds of said company held by said county; and said money shall be used by the Board of Supervisors for the payment of interest on said County Bonds in like manner as the money raised by said Railroad Tax. Whenever the amount paid into said Fund by the said Railroad Company shall equal the amount of interest to fall due upon the said County Bonds for the ensuing year, no Railroad Tax shall be levied by said Board.

SEC. 16. At the expiration of five years from the time of issuing said county bonds the said board of Supervisors shall provide a Sinking Fund for the purpose of securing the payment of the principal of said bonds at their maturity; and for this purpose they shall impose such special tax as they may deem necessary, and the moneys rising therefrom together with all the moneys received from said Railroad Company not applied to payment of interest shall be applied toward the redemption of said bonds in such manner as said Board may deem most expedient for the interests of said county.

SEC. 17. The interest accruing upon the Railroad Bonds given by the Company to the County during the period of three years from the date of said bonds, shall not until the expiration of said three years be required to be paid in money to the county, nor shall any proceedings for its forced collection be taken within said period by the county.

SEC. 18. At the time within the said period of three years when the interest upon the bonds given by the Railroad Company to the County shall fall due, the Railroad Company shall issue a number of shares of full paid stock of said company equal in value at par to the amount of said interest, and shall deposit said stock with the Treasurer of said county for his disbursement as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 19. Upon the presentation and delivery to said County Treasurer of one or any number of the Railroad Tax Receipts mentioned in Section eleven, by any holder of the same, showing the assignors, of one hundred dollars of the Railroad Tax her in provided for, the said Treasurer shall deliver to such person one share of the full paid stock deposited with him by said company, and said person shall be the owner thereof. The said tax receipts shall be transferable by indorsement and may be presented for exchange by any indorsee, or if indorsed in blank by the bearer of the same. The Treasurer shall exchange full paid stock for said tax receipts at the rate of one share of stock, for each one hundred dollars of tax receipts so long as said tax receipts shall be presented for exchange. If any holder shall present to the Treasurer receipts amounting to more than one hundred dollars but not amounting in the aggregate to an even number of hundreds of dollars, the Treasurer shall issue shares of stock for the even hundreds, and a receipt signed by him for the fractional sum. Such receipts shall be transferable and exchangeable for stock in the same manner as the Railroad Tax Receipts.

SEC. 20 So soon as the Tax Collector shall have made his returns in each year, the County Treasurer shall estimate whether the amount of Railroad Tax collected for which Railroad Tax receipts have been given exceeds the par value of the full paid stock which has been deposited with him by the Railroad Company; and in the event that there be such excess, he shall notify said Railroad Company of the fact and of the amount of said excess, and said Railroad Company shall immediately issue and deposit with said Treasurer sufficient additional full paid stock to meet said excess.

SEC. 21. The County Treasurer shall receipt to the Railroad Company for all the stock received by him from said Railroad Company, and shall preserve all receipts received by him in exchange for stock, as his vouchers for said exchange, and shall at the same time of receiving such receipts write "Cancelled" on the face of each, and shall in a book kept for that purpose keep an account of the stock received and the tax receipts exchanged for stock.

SEC. 22. At the end of three years from the time of issuing said bonds, provided for in this Act, the County Treasurer shall credit the Railroad Company upon the interest due, or to become due, upon its said bonds, with the full amount of stock which during said period has been exchanged to said Railroad tax receipts, less an amount equal to the sums allowed and paid to said Tax Collectors and Treasurer for the collection and disbursements of said Railroad taxes, and shall return to said Company the coupons for the interest thus paid and any shares of stock, which may be in his hands unexchanged. If the interest upon said railroad bonds up to said date shall not have been fully paid by the exchange of stock as aforesaid, the balance shall be immediately due from said Company to the County and shall be paid in cash, and its payment may be enforced by the foreclosure of the mortgage given by said county.

SEC. 23. The Board of Supervisors shall not issue the bonds of the County, as provided for in this act, nor any portion of the same until at least twelve continuous miles of the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad, commencing at or near Folsom and extending on the line of said road, toward the town of Auburn, has been completed and is in running order, and at least one train of passenger cars shall be daily passing over the same; *provided*, that no portion of the bonds which may be issued by the county of Placer, under the provisions of this act, nor any portion of the proceeds of said bonds, shall be applied to the payment of the cost of constructing the said first twelve miles of said road, or to the payment of any debts contracted by said company for the purpose of constructing the same; but said bonds and their proceeds shall be used by said company solely and exclusively in the construction of said Railroad from the upper or eastern end of the first division of twelve miles along the line of survey in the direction of the town of Auburn and Illinoistown.

SEC. 24. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Medusa and Her Locks.

Along the sandy shores at low water may be seen in the summer months numbers of round, flattish, gelatinous-looking bodies, scientifically called Medusæ, going popularly by the expressive though scarcely euphemious titles of slobs, slobbers, stingers and stangers, and called jelly fishes by the inland public, though the creatures are not fishes at all, and have no jelly in their composition.

As these Medusæ lie on the beach they present anything but agreeable spectacles to the casual observer; and, as a general fact, rather excite disgust than admiration; and it is not till they are swimming, in the free enjoyment of liberty, that they are viewed with any degree of complacency by an unpractised eye. Yet, even in their present helpless and apparently lifeless condition, sunken partially in the sand, and without a movement to show that animation still holds its place in the tissues, there is something worthy of observation and by no means devoid of interest.

In the first place, be it noted, that all the Medusæ lie in their normal attitudes; and, in spite of their apparently helpless nature, which causes them to be carried about almost at random by the waves or currents, they, in so far, bid defiance to the powers of the sea, that they are not tossed about in all sorts of positions as is usually the case with creatures that are thrown upon the beach, but die, like Cæsar, decently, with their mantles wrapped around them.

Looking closer at the Medusæ, the observer will find that the substance is by no means homogenious, but that it is traversed by numerous veinings something like the nervures of a leaf. These marks indicate the almost inconceivably delicate tissues of which the real animated portion of the creature is composed, and which form a network of cells that enclose a vast proportionate amount of sea-water. If, for example, a Medusa weighing some three or four pounds be laid in the sun, the whole animal seems to evaporate, leaving in its place nothing but a little gathering of dry fibres, which hardly weigh as many grains as the original mass weighed pounds. The enclosed water has been examined by competent analysts, and has been found to differ in no perceptible degree from the water of the sea whence the animal was taken.

Though the cells appear at first sight to be disposed almost at random, a closer investigation will show that a regular arrangement prevails among them, and that they can all be referred to a legitimate organization. So invariably is this the case, that the shape and order of these cells afford valuable characteristics in the classification of these strange beings.

Just below the upper and convex surface may be seen four eliptical marks, arranged so as to form a kind of Maltese cross, and differently colored in the various specimens, carmine, pink or white. These show the attachments of the curious organization by which food is taken into the system, and may be better examined by taking up the creature and looking at its under surface.

Now, take one of the Medusæ, choosing a specimen that lies near low-water mark, and place it in a tolerably large rock pool, where the water is clear, and where it can be watched for some time without the interruption of the advancing tide.

The apparently inanimate mass straightway becomes instinct with life, its disc contracts in places, and successive undulations roll round its margin, like the wind waves on a cornfield. By degrees the movement becomes more and more rhythmatical; the creature begins to pulsate throughout its whole substance, and before very long it rights itself like a submerged life boat, and passes slowly and gracefully through the water, throwing off a thousand iridiscent tints from its surface, and trailing after it the appendages which form the Maltese cross above-mentioned, together with a vast array of delicate fibres that take their origin from the edge of the disc, or umbrella, as that wonderful organ is popularly called.

Words cannot express the exceeding beauty and grace of the Medusa as it slowly pulsates its way through the water, rotating, revolving, rising and sinking with slow and easy undulations and its surface radiant with rich and changeful hues, like fragments of submarine rainbows. It is often possible, when the water is particularly clear, to stand at the extremity of a pier or jetty, and watch the Medusæ as they float past in long processions, carried along by the prevailing currents, but with all maintaining their position by the exertion of their will.

The reader is doubtlessly aware that the title of the Medusa is given to these creatures on account of the trailing fibres that surround the disc, just as the snaky locks of the mythological nerome surrounded her dreadful visage. Many species deserve the name by reason of the exceeding venom of their tresses, which are every whit as terrible to a human being as if they were the veritable vipers of the ancient allegory.

Fortunately for ourselves, the generality of those Medusæ which visit our shores are almost, if not wholly, harmless; but there are some species which are to be avoided as carefully as if each animal were a mass of angry wasps, and cannot safely be approached within a considerable distance. The most common of these venomous beings is the stinger, or stanger, and it is to put sea-bathers on their guard that this article is written, with a sincere hope that none of its readers may meet with the ill-fate of its author.

If the bather, or shore wanderer, should happen to see, either tossing on the waves, or thrown upon the beach, a loose, roundish mass of tawny membranes and fibres, something like a very large handful of lion's mane and silver paper, let him beware of the object, and, sacrificing curiosity to discretion, give it as wide a berth as possible. For this is the fearful stinger (scientifically called *cyanea capillata*) the most plentiful and most redoubtable of our venomous Medusæ.

My first introduction to this venomous creature was a very disastrous one, though I could but reflect afterwards that it might have been even more so. It took place as follows:

One morning towards the end of June, while swimming off Long Branch, I saw at a distance something that looked like a patch of sand occasionally visible, and occasionally covered, as it were, by the waves, which were then running high in consequence of a lengthened gale which had not long gone down. Knowing the coast pretty well, and thinking no sand ought to be in such a locality, I swam towards the strange object, and had got within some eight or ten yards of it before finding that it was composed of animal subsiance. I naturally thought that it must be the refuse of some animal that had been thrown overboard and swam away from it, not being anxious to come in contact with so unpleasant a substance.

While still approaching it, I had noticed a slight tingling in the toes of the left foot, but as I invariably suffer from cramp in those regions while swimming, I took the "pins and-needles" sensation for a symptom of the accustomed cramp, and thought nothing of it. As I swam on, however, the tingling extended further and further, and began to feel very much like the sting of an old nettle. Suddenly the truth flashed across me, and I made for shore as fast as I could.

On turning round for that purpose, I raised my right arm out of the water, and found that lozens of slender and transparent threads were hanging from it, and evidently still attached to the Medusæ, now some 40 or 50 feet away. The filaments were slight and delicate as those of a spider's web, but there the similitude ceased, for each was armed with a myriad poisoned darts, that worked their way into the tissues, and affected the nervous system like the stings of wasps.

Before I reached the shore the pain had become fearfully severe, and on quitting the cool waves it was absolute torture. Wherever one of the multitudinous threads had come in contact with the skin was a slight scarlet line, which, on closer examination, was resolvable into minute dots or pustules, and the sensation was much as if each dot were charged with a red-hot needle, gradually making its way through the nerves. The slightest touch of the clothes was agony, and as I had to walk more than two miles before reaching my lodgings, the sufferings endured may be better imagined than described.

Severe, however, as was this pain, it was the least part of the torture inflicted by these apparently insignificent weapons. Both the respiration and the action of the heart became affected, while at short intervals sharp pangs shot through the chest, as if a bullet had passed through heart and lungs, causing me to stagger as if struck by a leaden missle. Then the pulsation of the heart would cease for a time that seemed an age, and then it would give six or seven leaps, as if it would force its way through the chest. Then the lungs would refuse to act, and I stood gasping in vain for breath, as if the arm of a garotter were round my neck. Then the sharp pang would shoot through the chest, and so *da capo*.

After a journey lasting, so far as my feelings went, about two years, I got to my lodgings, and instinctively sought the salad oil flask. As always happens under such circumstances, it was empty, and I had to wait while another could be purchased. A copious friction with the oil had a sensible affect in alleviating the suffering, though when I happened to catch a glance of my own face in the mirror I hardly knew it—all white, wrinkled and shrivelled, with cold presperation standing in large drops on the surface.

How much brandy was administered to me I almost fear to mention, excepting to say that within half an hour I drank as much alcohol as would have intoxicated me over and over again, yet was no more affected by it than if it had been so much fair water. Several days elapsed before I could walk with any degree of comfort, and for more than three months afterwards the shooting pang would occasionally dart through the chest.

Yet, as before-mentioned, the result might have been more disastrous than was the case. Severe as were the effects of the poisoned filaments, their range was extremely limited, extending just above the knee of one leg, the greater part of the right arm, and a few lines on the face, where the water had been splashed by the curling waves. If the injuries had extended to the chest, or over the epigastrium, where so large a mass of nervous matter is collected, I doubt whether I should have been able to reach the shore, or being there, whether I should have been able to ascend the cutting through the cliffs before the flowing tide had dashed its waves against the white rocks.

It may be easily imagined that so severe a lesson was not lost upon me, and that ever afterwards I looked out very carefully for the tawney mass of fibre and membrane that once had worked me such woe.

On one occasion, after just such a gale as had brought the unwelcome visitant to our shores, I was in a rowing-boat with several companions, and came across two more specimens of *Cyanea capillata*, quietly floating along, as if they were the most harmless beings that the ocean ever produced. My dearly-bought experience was then serviceable to at least one of my companions, who was going to pick up the Medusæ as it drifted past us, and was only deterred by a threat of having his wrist damaged by a blow of the stroke-oar.

Despite, however, of all precautions, I again fell a victim to the Cyanea in the very next season. After taking my usual half-mile swim I turned towards shore, and in due course of time arrived within a reasonable distance of soundings. As all swimmers are in the habit of doing on such occasions, I dropped my feet to feel for sand or rock, and at the same moment touched something soft, and experienced the well-known tingling sensation in the toes. Off I set to shore, and this time escaped with a tolerably sharp nettling about one foot and ankle that rendered boots a torture, but had little further effect. Even this slight attack, however, brought back the spasmodic affection of the heart; and although nearly 14 months have elapsed since the last time that Medusa shook her venomed locks at me, the shooting pang now and then reminds me of my entanglement with her direful tresses.

For the comfort of intending sea-bathers, it may be remarked that although the effects of the Cyanea's trailing filaments were so terrible in the present instance, they might be greatly mitigated in those individuals who are blessed with a stouter epidermis and less sensitive nervous organization than have fallen to the lot of the afflicted narrator.

How different, for example, are the effects of a wasp or bee sting on different individuals, being borne with comparative impunity by one, while another is laid up for days by a precisely similar injury. And may perchance happen that whereas the contact of the Cyanea's trailing filaments may affect one person with almost unendurable pangs, another may be entangled within their folds with comparative impunity.

As, however the comparative degree is in this case to be avoided with the utmost care, I repeat the advice given in the earlier portion of this narrative, and earnestly counsel the reader to look out carefully for the stinger, and, above all things, never to swim across its track! no matter how distant the animal may be, for the creature can cast forth its envenomed filaments to an almost interminable length, and even when separated from the parent body, each filament, or each fragment thereof, will sting just as fiercely as if still attached to the creature whence it issued. It will be seen, therefore, that the safest plan will always be to keep well in front of any tawny mass that may be seen floating on the waves, and to allow at least 100 yards before venturing to cross its course. Perhaps this advice may be thought overstrained by the inexperienced.

Those jest at scars who never felt a wound;

but he who has purchased a painful knowledge at the cost of many wounds, will deem his courage in no wise diminished if he does his best to keep out of the way of a foe who cares nothing for assaults, who may be cut into a thousand pieces without losing one jot of his offensive powers, and who never can be met on equal terms.

Details of the Battle at Fredericksburg.

CHICAGO, December 18th.

In the absence of other news, the following detailed account of the battle at Fredericksburg on Saturday is interesting:

Franklin on the left moved his column at sunrise, his right resting on the outskirts of the city, his center advanced a mile or so from the river, and his left resting on the Rappahannock, three miles below. Skirmishing commenced a few minutes after daylight, on the extreme left. A rebel battery opened on our troops, and the fire became so annoying that the Ninth New York Militia was ordered to charge and take it at the point of the bayonet. The order was obeyed with alacrity, but after a fierce struggle the charging party was compelled to fall back. At this critical moment General Tyler perceiving the disorder into which the Ninth were thrown, came to their aid with his brigade. The Ninth quickly rallied, and assisted by Tyler's brigade, another attempt was made to storm the rebel batteries, but without success. The fight now became general on the extreme left and another desperate effort was made to capture the rebel battery by Tyler's brigade, but the fire of the rebels was so withering in its effect that our brave fellows were unable to gain any advantage. Each charge thinned their ranks at a fearful rate, and the chances of capturing that much coveted battery appeared no better than at first. By noon the whole of Franklin's corps was engaged with the enemy, and a desperate effort was made to turn the enemy's position on the Massaponax and drive him beyond. General Franklin commanded the movement in person. The rebels maintained possession of some small hills with their usual stubbornness, but gradually fell back, as the Union troops evinced a determination to go forward. During the afternoon the rebels came to a stand, and for a time assumed the offensive, but as they advanced on us they were bravely met and repulsed with heavy loss. At this time some 300 of Hill's command fell into our hands and were conducted to the rear as prisoners. Still the enemy contested every part of the ground, and it was only by dint of the hardest kind of fighting that he could be compelled to change his position.—The obstinancy with which the rebels held possession of their ground rendered Franklin's task very difficult. He had to cope with Stonewall Jackson's veterans of Cedar Mountain, Bull Run and Antietam, troops who understood their business thoroughly and were not to be scared by trifles. Hence the turning of the rebels' position on the Massaponax was no ordinary one. Still the Union commander was not discouraged. He had driven the enemy back several rods. Old Stonewall had met his match this time, and notwithstanding his troops fought with their usual bravery, they were gradually pushed southward. At sundown Franklin had succeeded in driving the enemy nearly a mile, and his troops occupied the field during the remainder of the night. The movement on the left was a complete success. The causualities on both sides were very numerous.

Reynoles' corps advanced ere the dense fog had lifted itself from the river banks, and about nine o'clock the enemy's infantry were engaged. The opposing columns had fairly got to work, when the rebel artillery commenced plying on us through the fog. The shots, aimed at random, however, produced little effect. Notwithstanding the view was so obscured, the rebel artillerists kept up a cannonade of several hours, and as peal after peal resounded through the air, the effect was terribly sublime. The fire was returned by our batteries in gallant style. For hours nothing but the deafening roar of artillery could be heard on all sides. Up to noon, when the fog cleared off and the balloonists were enabled to get a glance at the enemy's works, the fight was an artillery one, and produced no very important results on either side. As soon as the sunshine showed itself, however, the infantry were brought into play and the work commenced in real earnest. Generals Meade's and Gibbons' divisions encountered the right of General A. P. Hill's command and Longstreet's veterans. The fight raged furiously during the entire day. Our troops suffered terribly from the enemy's artillery. The enemy were posted behind hills of great strength. At one time it seemed impossible to dislodge them. About noon General Gibbons was relieved by General Doubleday's command, and General Meade, who was fighting against superior odds, was also reinforced by General Stoneman's command, which had the effect of checking the rebels and driving them back a short distance. It was in the midst of this struggle that General Gibbons was wounded, and partially disabled. He kept the field, however, during the remainder of the day. During the afternoon Newton's Division was moved up to the left of the center, when the firing, which had ceased in that part of the field, broke out again with redoubled fury. Our troops were here exposed to a plunging fire from the enemy's artillery, which was posted on the neighboring hills.—

(*Continued on fourth page.*)

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

THURSDAY, : : JAN. 1, 1863.

AGENCIES.

THOS. BOYCE is our authorized agent for San Francisco, through whom all business connected with this paper in that city must be transacted.

E. B. HOGKINSON is the authorized agent for the ENQUIRER for the towns of Little York, You Bet and Red Dog.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, OR LEASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, DESIROUS OF ENgaging in other business offers the ENQUIRER printing establishment for sale at a low figure.—The office is well stocked with newspaper and Job materials and has one of Ruggles' largest size Power Presses. Possession given on the 16th of May. For further particulars apply by letter, or otherwise to E. B. BOUST.

Dutch Flat, Nov. 20, 1862.—tf

The Close of the Year.

With yesterday (Wednesday) the eventful year of 1862 closed. It has been marked, from beginning to end, with the foot-prints of bloodshed, rapine and destruction, the records of which will be a black page—one that time cannot efface—in the annals of the present century. But, notwithstanding "the clouds that lower o'er our house," whose indications arouse the spirit and fire the imagination, we believe "there is a Divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may." The vascillation and dissention which has ruled supreme in the breasts of many of our leading statesmen, has been fanned into a flame by hot-headed and merciless fanatics, whose whole and sole object was and is self-aggrandizement and pecuniary peculation, without dispassionately looking at the result such a course would produce upon that solemn compact entered into by our forefathers eighty-six years ago. The most direful and most important events during our National existence transpired in the year 1862; and it is to be hoped when the wise men of the Nation shall counsel upon the safety of the Union, their deliberations will be so governed that the dawning of 1864 will see us a united, prosperous and happy people.

Congress passed many wholesome and desirable laws during its session of 1862. The Pacific Railroad measure passed, was signed by the President, and became a law. This is one of the most important measures that ever received a sanction at the hands of the Federal Government. It is a work that should have been commenced years ago. It is and has ever been considered, the great desideratum of the present age; a chain that would (in due course of time) have bound in one grand phalanx the entire population of the North American continent There would have been no division of sentiment or interest; the ploughshares would not have been beat into swords, neither would there have been any strife—we would have been one nation—one people.

The homestead law, if we had remained united, would have been an auxetic interest for the expanding genius of the American people; but, alas! that, too, with all the good, is destined to sink into oblivion, and only to be regarded as a kirtle to the most degrading and sacrificing schemes. Thus ends the notable year of 1862.

NEW LAW FIRM.—By noticing the column of "Business Cards," such of our readers as may be in want of the services of a good, reliable association of legal talent, can be supplied by applying to Hale & Anderson. Mr. Hale is well known to the entire people of this county as one possessing, in an eminent degree, those qualifications that go to make up a brilliant and successful practitioner. Mr. Anderson is also well and favorably known to the legal fraternity as an industrious, energetic, and shrewd business man, and an honest, competent, and reliable lawyer. Those who have had their rights infringed upon would consult their interests by calling at their office, next door to the County Hospital, Auburn.

THANKS.—We are again placed under obligations to our estimable friend, J. W. Sullivan of San Francisco, for a large supply of Eastern dailies, weeklies and pictorials. How shall we thank you enough, Jerry? Oh! We will recommend everybody in want of literature to be sure to call at your mammoth depot. Persons desirous, can be furnished at this depot with the "Illustrated London Almanac, for 1863;" also, the "New York Clipper Extra," containing a full report of the great prize fight for the championship of England, between Jim Mace and Tom King, together with full-sized portraits of the Pugilists.

RICH DISCOVERY.—Frederick King has just informed us of a rich quartz ledge which was discovered on Secret Cañon, Placer county, by N. J. Green, in October last and tested in November. Eleven pounds of the rim rock crushed yielded $7 50. A company of six was at once formed, and the claim recorded in the names of Green, King, Critten & Co., holding three hundred feet to the share. The company subsequently sunk to the depth of twenty-seven feet and the prospect still continued favorable. Chances of this kind are plenty in Placer county.

BREWERY.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen our old friend and fellow townsman, George Ebert, has enlarged his entire establishment, and is now prepared to furnish this entire divide with an abundance of that healthy beverage, Lager Beer, of a superior quality, and at reasonable rates. This is the largest establishment of this kind in Placer county.

FRESH LARD.—Mr. Grohs, of the Placer Market, advertises fresh lard, of superior quality, either in leaf or can, in quantities to suit purchasers. Also, best quality pork for salting down or corning, at the very lowest cash prices. This affords an opportunity, seldom had in this section, for all inclined, to lay in their winter's supply of good fresh pork and lard.

WINTER IN EARNEST.—On Wednesday evening last it commenced to rain in right good earnest, and continued until a late hour when, the atmosphere becoming more frigid, it changed to snow. We arose in the morning and, to our astonishment, found snow to the depth of three or four inches, and still snowing. As we go to press it is snowing fast, but fine, with favorable indications of rain.

HESPERIAN.—This superb California monthly for January, 1863, has come to hand. It is, as usual, well filled with interesting and instretive original matter. Every family should subscribe for and encourage the publication of this periodical. It is cheap—costing but $3 per year.

THE price of brick at Virginia City, at last accounts was $30 per thousand. We believe the price is $15 in this city.—*Washoe Times.*

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUTCH FLAT, Dec. 28, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—In my last I proposed to take a glance at Yankee Jim's, previous to which, however, allow me to make note of some of the most prominent incidents and scenes which presented themselves during my trip from Todd's Valley to Yankee Jim's.

I was informed by some parties of the Valley that the distance was but about two miles over to Yankee Jim's, and consequently I did not start until about 10 o'clock A. M. I took it leisurely, following the meandering route, sometimes on a good wagon road, sometimes on a trail, and sometimes on no road at all, clambering over fences, mounting hills and crossing hollows, until quite one hour had wasted away without breaking this monotony when, on the instant, as it were by special interposition, the buzz of the saw and puffing of steam, whose delectable sounds attracted my footsteps thither, soon brought me to a habitation in this desolate spot. Here I stopped to chat a few moments and was agreeably entertained by all the parties at work. This mill is favorably situated in a dense thicket of first class timber. The saws used in this mill are circular, and being propelled by steam turn out a vast amount of lumber daily. Its location is such as affords ample facilities for supplying Forest Hill, Todd's Valley and Yankee Jim's with all the lumber they require. There is a good wagon road, for about one-half the distance, from this mill to Yankee Jim's, along which several fine ranches are located. Along this whole line I did not see or hear of any mining being carried on. When I came in sight of the town, it being then about 3 o'clock P M., I soon discovered I had reached an old and extensive mining district.

The town of Yankee Jim's was located in the early days of California, and took its name from the man who located it, and soon grew into favorable notice from its extensive gold fields and rich deposits. Gold seekers from all directions flocked here in great numbers, and but a few months had elapsed when upwards of one thousand stalwart miners could be seen rending the earth asunder in search of the hidden treasure. From the vast amount of gold taken out here and the great demand for supplies of all kinds, a town of some magnitude soon sprung into existence, in some respects superior to the majority of mining towns in the State, which position it held until its almost total destruction by fire some time during the past summer. There are now no evidences that this town will rise to its former position. Where the main business portion of the town was is either unbuilt or tenantless; those public houses (frame) which escaped the conflagration are falling into ruin as business would not warrant the expense for necessary repairs.

One hotel, kept by Mr. J. Keiser, Grocery and Provision store, Meat market, Bakery, Banking House, Dry Goods and Clothing store and a fine billiard saloon, kept by Martin B. Tubbs, comprise the main business houses at this place. There are five brick buildings, one of them two story, the property of Mr. Tubbs, the second story of which has been appropriately fitted up and is occupied by the Odd Fellows. They have a fine church and school-house which are liberally supported by the citizens generally. There being forty resident families here, by their combined influence and exertion they have been enabled to keep the school in successful operation the year round. With all their thirst for gold they do not forego their duty of dispensing knowledge to the young.

Mining in this camp is still carried on quite extensive and successful. There are many claims worked through the entire year, while the majority do not exceed six or eight months. The supply of water, for mining purposes, is considered above the average when compared with other localities, but a little now would do no harm. The class of mining carried on is hydraulic, tunnel and drift. I saw one hydraulic claim which had a face of at least one hundred and fifty feet in depth and five or six hundred feet in breadth, that had eleven tunnels run in at its base to the depth of seventy-five feet each, all done since the water gave out last season. A number of the same kind of claims lay adjoining the one mentioned, and now ready for water, which, according to the prospects will pay large. Adjoining these and in the same hill, I saw two men engaged in picking and wheeling a layer or strata of auriferous earth, about four feet in thickness, which yielded $1 to the wheelbarrow load. The dirt thus taken out, and which is by far the richest in these diggings, is too firm to be affected by the greatest hydraulic pressure. The dust obtained from these claims is of a good quality and (not being much adulterated with foreign metals), assays fine.

My thanks are due to Mr. Keiser, proprietor of the hotel; to Mr. Tubbs, proprietor of the saloon, whose affability will long be cherished; to my never-to-be forgotten friend "Gilrony," whose ebulient thoughts were so *transporting*; and others for the kindness and attention shown me during my short stay among them.

AGESILAUS.

[Communicated]

DUTCH FLAT, Dec, 29, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—At an Installation of the officers of Clay Lodge, No. 101, F. & A. M., Dutch Flat, the following brethren were installed for the coming Masonic year: Thos. Patterson, W. M.; Robt. Gifford, S. W.; Henry Lecamp, J W.; E. L. Bradley, Treas.; N. W. Blanchard, Sec.; David Rose, S. D.; I. T. Coffin, J. C.; and Jacob Moulter, Tyler.

A number of the fairer portion of creation being present the ceremonies were, in a manner, public. After the usual ceremonies of installation were performed, the Rev. Mr. Maddux entertained the audience with a very interesting and eloquent address upon the subject of Masonry. After which our worthy fellow-citizen, Col. Fellows, entertained the audience with some very terse and interesting remarks. After spending a social hour with the ladies, the company retired to the Blue Cut Hotel, where they refreshed the inner life with a bountiful supply of refreshments, such as only those genial dispositions, like Mr. Shoemaker's, know how to provide. The entire company seemed to enjoy and appreciate this gathering as the fraternity were wont to do of old—when they were characterized by their "Feast of Soul and flow of wit." May they continue these social gatherings, as they tend to impress upon the public mind the eminently social nature of the Masonic institution.

* * *

ROBBERY.—A few nights since one of the hurdy-gurdy ladies, now holding forth in this town, had stolen from her room upwards of $200. Suspicion rested on a Chinaman, but on examination before Justice E. B. Boust the testimony proved insufficient for conviction. There has been many thefts committed recently in this vicinity.

STATE NEWS.

In our issue of yesterday, says the Marysville *Express* of Thursday last, we made mention of the pursuit by the officers, of an escaped convict and notorious desperado, named Jose Blanco, which was thought to be ineffectual. Yesterday, however, the dead body of Blanco was found in some clumps of brush across the slough by a Mexican woman. Coroner Hamilton soon repaired to the spot and took charge of the body. Blanco had been killed by a single shot. The ball entered his back near the left side, just under the armpit, and passed clear through the body. It seems that in the chase of Tuesday, officers Barret and Cook fired six times at Jose, and thought, without effect, but one of the balls had nevertheless hit him mortally. Blanco was sent to the State Penitentiary about a year ago for a term of five years, having been convicted of horse stealing and escaped during the outbreak of convicts in July last, in which Lieut. Gov. Chellis suffered so severely from his merciless enemies in the rear.

A DISPATCH from Sonora, Tuolumne county, and published in the *Bulletin*, says: "D. O. McCarty, proprietor of the *American Flag* newspaper, shot and killed John Davis in the Tuolumne Restaurant last night. Davis was the man who was tried at Marysville last Fall as John Keiger." This Keiger, it will be remembered, killed a man in Marysville in the Fall of 1850, and the Yubaites, having no jail, sent him to Sacramento, where he was put on the prison brig, whence he soon escaped, and was never heard of again until he turned up last Winter as one Davis, rich and respected. He was taken to Marysville, tried and acquitted—the dim twilight which twelve years had thrown around the transaction being so feeble that the culprit could not be identified; or, being identified was not rigorously prosecuted.

THE new Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, is to be opened to visitors on New Year's day.—Since the Lelands have taken possession of the premises, they have made improvements upon the original plan requiring an expenditure of about $30,000. The furniture thus far purchased has cost $40,250, the largest portion having come from Pierce, Goodwin, and Grimes. The upholstery has cost $31,300, of which Kennedy & Bell, Frank Baker Murphy, Grant & Co. have furnished the principal portion. Furnishing the kitchen, bakery, laundry, etc., has required $11,000; for crockery, glassware, etc., $6,000; billiard tables, etc., $2,000; other expenditures, $2,000—making a total outlay for furniture, upholstery, etc., of $93,750.

THE Sonora *Flag* of December 25th relates the following case of a smart robbery:

Last week, a teamster who came from Stockton with a load of potatoes, was peddling them through Calaveras county. At a place called South Calaveritas two men stopped him and bought two bags, for which they gave a ten dollar piece in payment, the teamster giving them their change out of a purse that contained nearly two hundred dollars and went on his way. He had gone about two miles when he was stopped on a lonely portion of the road by the same two men, who demanded his money. His reply that he had none was met by a demand for the purse he had put the ten dollars into when they paid him for the two bags of potatoes they had bought from him only a few minutes before, and the poor fellow had to hand over the price of nearly his whole load of potatoes.

A CORRESPONDENT at Spanish Flat writes to the *Mountain Democrat* that on the night of December 25th, Luther Martin Linn, from Kentucky, a man of dissipated habits, but of good character and refined feeling, when sober, burned to death in his cabin, near that place. The cabin was encircled by fire, so that it could not be approached to render assistance, which, even if possible, would have been of no avail, for the unfortunate man must have perished before the fire was discovered, as the roof had already fallen in, and the old dry logs were tottering in the flames when assistance arrived. His body was nearly consumed by the fire.

THE San Francisco Society of California Pioneers, will open their new hall on January 8th.

WILLIAM Bradford, living on the ranch of Joseph Russ, Bear river, Humboldt county, was shot by Indians, lately, and had a narrow escape of his life. He was off some distance from the house, looking after stock, when eight Indians suddenly came upon him, and fired at him. He reached the house in safety, and after hastily locking up and arranging things, he left for Salt river.

THE Shasta *Courier* states that Edward Pearson, a Norwegian, was shot and killed at French Gulch, in that county, on the 14th inst., by some party unknown. The murdered man was asleep on a bench in a store about 11 o'clock that day, when he was shot through a window. Charles Franklin has been arrested, accused of the deed. Two Chinamen were killed at Dog Creek, in that county, on the 13th by whom is not known. Two Indians were arrested under suspicion of being the murderers.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred at Stringtown, Butte county, on the afternoon of Dec. 16th, destroying Gaeten's Hotel and Dickinson's store. Mr. and Mrs. Gaeten were both confined to their beds by sickness, and barely escaped with their lives. The books and papers of the house were all destroyed. Loss, $1,000. Mr. Dickinson succeeded in saving about half his goods. Loss, $4,000.

FOR the months of October and November the Collector of the San Francisco District collected $136,025 77. The newspapers that have reported the gross receipts for the quarter ending in December are—Evening *Bulletin*, $12,207 20, tax thereon, $366 21; *Alta*, $10,000, tax thereon, $300; Morning *Call*, $7,396 35, tax thereon, $231 89.

ON the 14th instant the house of Mrs. H. W. Niles, of Aurora, Mona county, was destroyed by fire, together with all her property in it—herself and children barely escaping with their lives. The citizens of that place subscribed $1,600 for their relief.

THE King and Queen of Hawaii were confirmed in the Christian faith, on the 28th of November, according to the Reformed Catholic Church, by the Bishop of Honolulu.

A LODE of oxyde maganese has been discovered at Grass Valley, by Germans. The quality found there is worth about $100 per ton, and finds a ready sale.

THERE are now in the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, San Francisco, 48 inmates, of whom 28 are deaf mutes and 20 blind.

IN Marysville, on the night of December 23d, M. L. Beach, a teamster living in the out-skirts of town, had two horses stolen, and P. Corr, a blacksmith, had a very fine one taken.

EASTERN NEWS.

DATES TO DECEMBER 29TH.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28th.—The *Press* publishes what purports to be a retaliatory proclamation of Jeff. Davis. He declares General Butler a felon deserving capital punishment, and orders that he no longer be considered or treated as a public enemy, but as an outlaw and a common enemy of mankind, and when captured, the officer capturing him will instantly hang him.—It is also ordered that no commissioned officer of the United States taken shall be released or paroled until Butler shall have met punishment for his crimes. All the commissioned officers under Butler are declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death. Each of them, whenever captured, shall be reserved for execution. All negroes found in arms shall be hung. Federal officers with them shall also be hung. The proclamation is dated Richmond, December 23.

NEW YORK, December 28th.

The Roanoke, from New Orleans on the 18th of December, has arrived.

The North Star, with General Banks and staff, arrived on the 14th. The news transpired on the following day that General Butler had been superseded, and occasioned the utmost surprise among all classes. Even the registered enemies of the Government were sorry to part with an officer who had brought order and security to the city.

General Butler's printed address to the troops, dated December 15th, alludes in eloquent terms to their success in the field, and in restoring order and quiet to New Orleans.

On the 16th, General Banks issued an order assuming command of the Department of the Gulf, and the State of Texas. He also issued an order suspending all public sales of property on account of the United States, till further orders;

General Butler and staff were to leave on the 22d for New York.

The latest reliable intelligence relating to the rebel army on our front at Fredericksburg is that they have massed their forces on both sides of the railroad from Fredericksburg to below Guinnes Station. The track for two miles south of Fredericksburg has been torn up and the rails are being used for turnouts at the present terminus.

On Tuesday last, a brigade of rebel cavalry were outfitted with rations and forage for several days, and revolvers distributed to the men, near Guinnes Station. It was believed that their destination was King George county by way of Port Royal.

On Saturday morning a new encampment made its appearance on the second range of hills near Fredericksburg, in full view from our position.—A considerable number of tents have recently been sent up from Richmond. The enemy is engaged every night in raising and extending breastworks along the streets fronting the river, as if to prevent any further crossing by pontoons.

Intelligence from Aquia creek to-day states that about four thousand rebel cavalry, with four guns, made an attack on four regiments of Sigel's infantry, at Dumfries, on the Quantico, in the rear of Burnside's army, yesterday. The contest lasted till dark, and was renewed this morning. The cannonading is heavy. The telegraph ceased to work yesterday, and up to four this afternoon no official intelligence in regard to the result has been received here.

Notwithstanding the presence of our gunboats in the Rappahannock, the enemy has of late procured large supplies of cattle and hogs from the peninsular counties. Last week Gen. Pleasanton captured a hundred and fifty head of cattle which were en route to Leeds' Ferry.

Advices from Richmond say the iron-clad gunboat Richmond makes daily trips to Drury's Bluff.

Telegraphic operations have been resumed.—An official dispatch states, that the rebels numbering 1,500, attacked Dumfries, but were driven off with loss. The firing to-day in the direction of Occaquon was probably caused by the enemy's cavalry falling in with General Slough's infantry.

NEW YORK, December 29th.—The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says: Stewart's rebel cavalry got entirely around Burnside's army on Saturday, having Dumfries in their possession during the morning. It is stated that the Federals under Colonel Canby, having no pickets out, were surprised in the night and captured. Nothing is known positively as to our loss. The Seventeenth Pennsylvania was roughly handled, and withdrew in considerable haste. Fifteen wagons, containing regimental property, fell into the hands of the enemy. On Saturday night these marauders were in possession of Occaquon. Yesterday morning they were within six miles of Fort Lyon. I also learn that they captured a four gun battery at Dumfries. It is also stated that at Occaquon they fell in with a detachment of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania regiment.—A fight ensued, in which twenty Federals were killed and wounded, and the balance captured.—[The official dispatch does not confirm any of these reports.

SELMA (Ala.), December 23d.—It is reported this morning by passengers by last night's train, that 5,000 cavalry under Van Dorn, dashed into Corinth on Sunday and dispersed the Yankees and took possession of the place.

CANTON (Miss.), Dec. 22d.—Grant's army has fallen back beyond the Tallahatchie.

An important expedition under Van Dorn which has been out for several days, has not been heard from.

LOUISVILLE, December 28th.—John Morgan, with 2,800 men, attacked Lieutenant Colonel Smith, commanding 250 men, in a stockade at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, yesterday. After a severe fight our men retreated to the Court House. The losses are not stated, and the result is not known.

WASHINGTON, December 29th.—There are many conflicting rumors in regard to the rebel raid on Dumfries and Occaquon, Virginia. Several teamsters and cavalry men arrived at Alexandria last night who represent that Stuart's cavalry appeared at Pohick Church on Saturday night, and proceeded to Accontick, twelve miles from Alexandria, on Sunday. There is great difficulty in arriving at the precise truth, but that rebels are, or have been in that vicinity, is beyond question.

Information has been received at Memphis that a heavy Federal force ascended the river from New Orleans—the naval part under Commodore Farragut.

The Vicksburg *Whig* of December 18th says fourteen gunboats and sloops were at Baton Rouge the day before. Later information says Port Hudson on the Mississippi, twenty-five miles above Baton Rouge, had been attacked and completely demolished by our gunboats. At the last accounts Farragut had reached a point twenty miles from Vicksburg.

General Sherman's expedition from Memphis has also probably arrived in that vicinity ere this.

CAIRO, December 29th.—No change of importance has taken place below Columbus, Kentucky. The rebels under Forrest are still there. We have nothing positive in regard to the condition of the road, but it is fair to presume that it has been damaged considerably. The rebels were received in a most hospitable manner by the people of Western Tennessee, who furnished the men with horses and clothing.

Van Dorn is believed to be between Bolivar, Tennessee, and the Mississippi river. On the 20th of December he attacked the Federal's numbering two hundred and fifty, at Davies' Mills, six miles below Grand Junction, Tennessee, but was repulsed, with the loss of twenty killed and thirty wounded, who were left on the field. A number of wounded were carried off. Several prisoners were taken. The Federal loss was trifling.

THE Washington *Republican* makes the following significant statement:

"We are to-day no nearer the possession of Virginia than we were in April, 1861, and it is doubtful if the military strength of the resistance to us has not increased in quite as great proportion as our own. This is the plain truth of the case, and we may as well look it in the face."

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Central Pacific Railroad company having made every satisfactory arrangement with the Western and Pacific Railroad company, their interests will no longer clash, and this great work making San Francisco the Western terminus will soon be commenced.—*S. F. Call.*

Chance for Contractors.

Under this caption the *Union* publishes the following notice:

"C. Crocker & Co., advertise for sealed proposals for grading and masonry on sections four and eighteen, inclusive, of the Pacific Railroad. Plan and specifications can be seen at the office the Engineer, 56 K street, and bids will be received until Friday next, January 2d, at 12 o'clock M. The work between this city and Grider's has been divided into sections of one mile each. The first four sections extending from Front street to the north bank of the American river, below Norris' Ferry. The work now advertised to be let extends from the north bank of the American to the Central California Railroad at Grider's. Our levee contractors who have just completed their work have now a fine chance for more work. We understand that the ceremony of "breaking ground" for the commencement of this great national enterprise will take place within ten days from the present time. The contract for building the bridge across the American river has not yet been let."

It is not strange, to see this, like all other projects of the same family, lean the same way. It was ever presumed, and we have a right to presume, this stupendluous enterprise was intended for the public good, and not solely for private pecuniary speculation. It appears, however, that we, with the balance of our fellow-citizens, have been doomed to disappointment. In the place of commencing this great work as it should be, letting contracts for the section of twenty-five miles, we find C. Crocker & Co., advertising for sealed proposals for grading, etc., for sections four and eighteen, a small circuit within the district of Sacramento. If this is to be regarded as commencing the work on the Pacific Railroad Mr. Crocker, like the devotees of the road in New York, will also meet with disappointment. Who are the capitalists that will invest a dollar for such flimsy contemplations? We apprehend that the citizens of New York, or, at least, the moneyed men, foreshadowed the glittering bauble on the Pacific slope, and therefore withheld their subscriptions, which otherwise would have been liberal.

GENERAL H. M. JUDAH.—The following from the New York *Tribune* of Decgmber 1st will interest the friends of this officer in California, where he has served and is well known:

General Henry M. Judah, who was in command at Covington, Kentucky, during the recent threatened rebel movement against Cincinnati, and who, through the inadvertence of a correspondent, had erroneously imputed to him dereliction in conduct, was, on the 13th of September last, superseded, by seniority of rank, in that command by Major General Wallace, and was on the same day appointed Inspector General of the Corps by order of Major General Wallace. This position General Judah held but four days, when he was further advanced by his appointment to the command of the First Division at Fort Mitchel. General Judah distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and we trust, now that he is in the field with so important, conspicuous, and honorable a command, his future will be as brilliant and useful as his past.

OF NO USE.—The marines who arrived here on the Constitution were to have been stationed for service at Mare Island. They are now, however, of no use, says the *Call*, as, according to the terms of their parole, they are bound not to assist the Federal Government, in any way during the war, unless they are exchanged. Being prisoners to the Confederates, the officers, at least, should be put on Confederate fare, as punishment for accepting of such a parole. Semmes would have had to let them go, parole or no parole, as he had no place to keep them, and would not have dared to murder them.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By Virtue of an order and commission to me directed and delivered, on the 26th day of December A. D. 1862, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the 11th Judicial District for the County of Placer and State of California, on a judgment and decree rendered in said Court, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1862, dissolving the co-partnership before that time existing between H. S. Williams, plaintiff, and A. S. Benton, defendant, and ordering a sale of all the co-partnership property of "Benton & Williams," and a distribution of the proceeds thereof; in accordance with the decree of said Court, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at Benton & Williams' Saw Mill,

On Wednesday, January 21st, A. D. 1863,

at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim which the said A. S. Benton and H. S. Williams had on the 10th day of November, 1862, or which they have since acquired in and to the following described property, to-wit: A certain tract or parcel of land, beginning at the South-east corner, and near Cañon creek, at a set-up stake, from which is South 53°, East a red oak 12 cubits; thence West 40°, East 60 chains to a stake, from which is 40° East a large pine, 59 links; thence North 50°, West 26 66-100 links to a stake; from which South 73°, West a pine — links; thence South 40°, West 60 chains to a stake; from which North 60°, West a cedar 25 links; thence South 50°, East 26 66-100 links, to the place of beginning; containing one hundred and sixty acres, lying in Placer county, Cal., on Cañon creek, and known as the Milk Ranch, being about two miles in a Southerly direction from Dutch Flat. Also, another tract of land adjoining the foregoing, and described as follows: Lying and being in Township No. 4, Placer Co., Cal., beginning at a stake marked "J. R.," 20 feet in a South-westerly direction from Benton & Williams Saw Mill, on Cañon creek; thence running in a South-westerly direction 12 rods, to a stake marked "J R.;" thence in a North-westerly direction 80 rods, to a stake marked "J. R.;" thence in a South-westerly direction 56 rods, to a stake marked "J. R.;" thence in a North-westerly direction 130 rods, to a stake marked "J. R.;" thence North-easterly 273 rods, to a stake marked "J. R.;" thence South-westerly to a stake marked "J. R.;" standing on the Westerly line of the claim of A. S. Benton; thence South-westerly 205 rods, to a stake marked "J. R.;" thence 80 rods South-easterly, to the place of beginning. Also, the "Milk Ranch Saw Mill" of said Benton & Williams, Water ditches, flumes, water powers and mill privileges, and all tenements and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, a certain house and lot, situated in Dutch Flat, located on the North-west side of the Methodist church, in said town, and South-east of the Bradley lot, and being thirty feet front by two hundred feet deep, more or less, with all improvements thereunto belonging.

All of which named and described property I shall sell as aforesaid.

HENRY GOODING, Sheriff.

By W. M. CRUTCHER, Under Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, AUBURN, Jan. 1, 1862.-td

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE WILL, ON the first day of February, 1863, apply to the Register of the State Land office for a patent for the following described lands, to-wit: The North-west quarter of Section No. fourteen (14) and the North-west quarter of Section No. twenty-three (23); also the South-east quarter of Section No. fifteen (15) and the South-west quarter of Section No. fourteen, all of Township No. thirteen, North Range No. six (6), East of Mount Diablo Meridian, the same being lands located by Cornelius Quinn and Paul Cox, as State Seminary land, and duly assigned to us.

Dated, December 24th, 1862.

Jan. 1.-1m L. R. CHAMBERLAIN.
T. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Placer County Agricultural Society will be held at Auburn, on Wednesday, the 7th day of January, 1863. A general attendance is requested of all members, and all those desiring to become such.—An election will be held for permanent officers for the year 1863. S. B. WYMAN, Secretary.

Lincoln, December 13th, 1862.

Placer county papers, please copy.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following directory is carefully compiled and will be kept standing as a ready reference for persons wishing to know where and with whom they can deal most satisfactorily. It is a key to advertisements in the ENQUIRER of the various firms and business houses in Dutch Flat, which furnishes the desired information at a glance.—This directory is intended to benefit those seeking such information and those who advertise their stock in trade:

HOTELS.

Blue Cut, James Shoemaker, proprietor, Main st., next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Ex. office.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

H. C. Harvey & Co., Main st., above the Golden Eagle Saloon.

BAKERY.

Dutch Flat, Henry Runckle, proprietor, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Main st.

BREWERY.

George Ebert, proprietor, corner Sacramento and Main streets.

MARKETS.

Union, Fred. Grohs, proprietor, Main street, near the brewery.

DENTIST.

J. M. Childs, opposite the Golden Eagle Saloon, Main st.

DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS.

Dr. D. W. Strong, above the Blue Cut Hotel, Main st.

Dr. W. C. Jones, next door to the Dutch Flat Water Co.'s office.

HARDWARE, ETC.

Wm. H. Hillhouse, sheet iron and tin worker, Main st., below the theatre.

SHOEMAKERS.

Merriman & Hughs, Main st., above Harvey's grocery store.

Schubert & Co., Main st., opposite the brewery.

DRY GOODS AND FURNISHING STORE.

R. Hudepohl, Main st. second door above Runckel's bakery.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Gross, Plummer & Boke, Post Office, Main st.

BANKERS.

Hall & Allen, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, Main st.

W. & P. Nichols, at the Dutch Flat Water Co.'s office, Main st.

BLACKSMITHS.

Wm. Uren, next to Sloan's Livery Stable, Main street.

PAINTING.

Geo. M. Heppard, Main street,

LIVERY STABLES.

T. J. Sloan, three doors from Sacramento st., in Main.

Thomas Morris, Sacramento st., below the ENQUIRER office.

SALOONS.

"Boomerang," John Meyer, proprietor, in the brewery building, Main st.

"Old Corner," Clement Uren, proprietor, corner of Main and Sacramento sts.

"Bed Rock," G. L. Slocumb, proprietor, opposite the post office, Main st.

BARBER SHOPS.

H. Siemon, Main st., next door to the post office.

Randolph & Brinkman, Main st., opposite the Golden Eagle Saloon.

SAW MILLS.

J. Jones, "Dutch Flat Steam Saw Mill," on the Auburn road, half mile from town.

Allen Towles, "Dutch Flat Saw Mill," on the hill north of town.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. B. Boust, Justice of the Peace, office next door to the ENQUIRER.

S. A. Miller, Constable, office same place.

E. Aubury, Attorney and Counsellor, same place.

L. B. Arnold, Attorney and Counsellor.

Clement Uren, Surveyor, "Old Corner Saloon," corner Sacramento and Main sts.

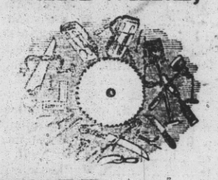
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,

Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of

HARDWARE,

STOVES, STOVES,



TINWARE, &c., &c.,

Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "Honest Miners," that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests, by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.

Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!

or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates.

ap10-tf

H. C. HARVEY & CO.,

(Corner Main and Stockton Streets)

DUTCH FLAT,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

HAVING RE-OPENED AT THEIR OLD stand would inform the families and miners of this place and neigboring towns that they are prepared to furnish

Provisions,
Groceries,
Liquors,

Crockeryware, Barley, Wheat, and in fact every article in the market at prices that will be reasonable and just. Our goods are bought expressly for family use, and are warranted to be of the best quality.

November 13, 1862.-tf

PLACER BREWERY,

Cor. of Sacramento and Main sts.,

Dutch Flat,

GEORGE EBERT,..... .....Proprietor.

The proprietor will respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that since the machinery and works of the above named establishment have been enlarged and perfected, he is prepared to furnish a quantity of Lager Beer not surpassed in the State.

A full supply constantly on hand. Orders for large or small quantities, at home or abroad, filled promptly. jal-tf.

FRESH LARD,

ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS of Dutch Flat and vicinity is directed to the fact that I have constantly on hand a large supply of Fresh Lard, which I will furnish to order,

In Can or Leaf,

at the lowest market price for cash.

Hotel keepers, families or miners supplied with the best quality of pork, for packing or corning, in quantities to suit, by immediate application to

Jan. 1.-tf F. GROHS, Placer Market.

THE RIGHT OF MINERS TO CUT TIMBER.—The District Judge of Nevada gave an important opinion on Monday, the 22d of December, in the case of Rogers vs. Soggs et al. The parties waived a jury and submitted the case to the Court. The Judge, in addition to hearing all the testimony and arguments, visited the premises and made a personal inspection thereof.

The *Bee* in a synopsis of the decision says the plaintiff is the owner of a ranch in Nevada county containing some 100 acres. His improvements upon it are worth $3,000, and he has to it all the right and title that the possessory Acts of the State can give. About a fourth of the land is under cultivation, and the balance is used for grazing, and is covered, in part, with forest timber. Gold has been found on the ranch, and mining has been conducted upon it. The native timber on other lands in the vicinage is nearly all cut, and defendants, who are miners on the ranch, working a quartz mill, cut timber thereon for fuel; but at some distance from their works, because there was no timber nearer them. The suit is brought to restrain defendants from cutting timber on plaintiff's ranch, and for damages. The Court held that the right to mine carries with it all rights and privileges incidental thereto—such as constructing reservoirs through any man's land, and taking the timber on the route for flumes, etc., and concludes thus:

"I think that in the case at bar, the right to take wood as exercised by defendants, belonging to them by virtue of their ownership of their said mining claims, and as incidental thereto. From the foregoing views, it follows as a final conclusion of law that defendants had the right to do the things complained of in the complaint, and that they have the right to cut and take away from the said land of plaintiff sufficient of the native forest trees growing thereon to carry on their said mining process as aforesaid, provided that in so doing they may not injure, destroy or interfere with any of the valuable and permanent improvements of plaintiff."

THE ALABAMA AND ARIEL.—There has been many conflicting statements regarding the detention of the Ariel by the pirate Alabama, going the rounds of the press. The San Francisco *Call* says they are indebted mainly to the courtesy of Mr. Charles Legay, of that city, a passenger on the Ariel, for the following account of the capture and release of that steamer, which we deem of sufficient importance to republish:

Mr. Legay and Mr. George Ensign, also of San Francisco, were sitting upon the hurricane deck under an umbrella, about midday, on Sunday, 7th of Dec., when they saw a vessel bearing down across their course from the East, and soon made her out to be brig rigged, Mr. Ensign remarked, jocularly, "By the way, the Alabama was brig rigged, and it may be her." The approaching vessel was carrying the American colors at the time, and continued to do so until within range of the Ariel, when she fired a blank cartridge, hoisted the Confederate colors, and gave chase under steam. The vessels were then in sight of both Hayti and Cuba, and about 15 miles from Cape Maize, the extreme south-eastern point of the latter island. The Ariel with what speed she could make, (about equal to the ordinary walk of an able-bodied man,) kept on her course until the Alabama had passed across her course astern, when the latter fired, in quick succession, a 100-lb and a 68-lb shot, the first of which passed over the wheel-house of the Ariel, and the latter struck the foremast, cutting away about one-half its thickness and scattering the splinters over the deck. The mast did not fall, but was afterwards "fished" by the crew of the Ariel.

Upon receiving the shot the steamer hove to, and a boat with a crew fully armed, in command of Lieutenant Lowe, of the Alabama, came on board, a consultation of the Captain of the Ariel with Captain Sartori, Major Garland and others, having demonstrated the impossibility of making a defence against the pirates. As soon as Lieutenant Lowe came on board he was requested to go below and quiet the ladies and children, who were in agony of fear, expecting to be maltreated, which he did, when two of the women who were marked by the loyal passengers, cried out "I'm for Jeff! I'm for Jeff!" and a prominent San Francisco merchant, who has grown wealthy on American trade, went up to him and assured him that he was "all right," "favorable to the Confederacy," an "English subject," etc., etc.

GEN. HOOKER'S SWORD.—The *Alta* has the following description of this sword, and which is to be presented to this gallant officer:

"The blade is of the finest steel, one of the renowned Ames' best. The scabbard is of solid silver, litterally covered with rich bands of California gold. Not less than forty-one ounces of gold have been used in the decorations of the hilt and scabbard. The hilt is surmounted with a female figure, holding on her head a basket composed of a piece of auriferous quartz, surmounted by diamonds of large size, and of the "first water." Between the figure and the guard is a row of diamonds which completely encircle the hilt. Below is the enameled band, one-half inch wide, on which are inscribed, in diamond capitals, the motto "Union Forever."

On the guard are conspicuously displayed in Old English capitals, the initials "J. H." These are surrounded by thirteen brilliant stars. A massive gold chain, six inches long, extends from the figure head to the guard.

Beneath the latter, and in the center of the scabbard, the coat of arms of California is elaborately carved in solid gold, and then, on a raised gold plate, the annexed inscription:

MAJOR-GENERAL HOOKER,
From his Fellow-Citizens of San Francisco, Cal.
Dec. 25th, 1862.
Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Bull Run, Germantown, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Anteitam.

On the body of the scabbard are exquisitely and finely carved in gold the emblems of war; also appear underneath, elaborately ornamented, the national coat-of-arms occupying a space of some eight inches in length.

The sword is not entirely finished. A spread eagle, some two inches long, studded with diamonds, is to fill the gap between the curve of the handle and the body of the sword."

A MINING QUESTION.—A writer in the S. F. *Bulletin* says the Supreme Court of Nevada Territory, soon to convene, will have many knotty points of mining law to unravel. One will be whether a mining company, locating a surface claim, for ravine or placer mining, owns all mineral lying under the surface claim. A question precisely similar to this was adjudicated some years ago in the District Court of Nevada Co.—It was given to the jury, and they found a verdict to the effect that the owner of a surface claim was entitled, by virtue of that ownership to a quartz vein lying under it. But as the quartz vein proved to be of little value, the case was never carried up, and the decision is not regarded as a precedent; besides it was in opposition to the general opinion among miners as to what should be the law. It is a new question, and should be settled in accordance with the principles of justice.—*Nevada Democrat.*

PHŒNIX WORKS!
JONATHAN KITTREDGE, Proprietor.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE-PROOF DOORS,
SHUTTERS,
BANK VAULTS,
PRISON CELLS,
RAILINGS,
GRATINGS,
BOLTS,
BALCONIES,
BRIDGE WORK,
and all kinds of BLACKSMITH WORK.
A large assortment of Second Hand Doors and Shutters, constantly on hand, and for sale at very low rates.
☞ All orders promptly attended to.
708 Battery Street, near Pacific,
San Francisco.
San Francisco, May 1, 1862. 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Olive Lodge, No. 81, I. O. O. F., hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.
Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.
W. H. HILLHOUSE, N. G.
W. C. RICHMOND, Rec. Sec. ja1-6m

Mount Carmel Lodge U. D., F. & A. M., Meets at Odd Fellows Hall, Red Dog, every Friday evening. Stated meetings Friday of or preceding full moon. Transient brethren cordially invited.
CHAS. M. PECK. W. M.
ISAAC GILL, Secretary. dec6tf

POST-OFFICE HOURS.
Open from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M. Mail closes daily at 9 o'clock, P. M.
Office open on Sundays from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 12 M., and one hour in the evening on the arrival of the mail.
C. B. PLUMMER. P. M.

A WORD TO THE AGED.—In the decline of life the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay can only be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which recruits the strength and spirits, without entailing the exhaustion which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We confer to the aged Dr. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effect. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite acts like a charm upon the spirits. For dyspepsia, oppression after eating, billious cholic, wind cholic, spasms of the stomach, sick or nervous headache chills and fever, tremens, prostration, and all the complaints special to the feebler sex, the Bitters are earnestly recommended by thousands who have witnessed their superior efficacy in such cases. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere. m13-1m

EVERY housekeeper experiences how difficult it is in making good bread and we therefore take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that to insure uniformly LIGHT, SWEET and NUTRITIOUS bread, it is only necessary to use REDDINGTON'S & Co.'s YEAST POWDERS, which in every respect excel all similar prepartions ever offered to the public. See advertisement in another column.

In calling the attention of the reader to the advertisement of Dr. J. C. Young, to be found in another part of this paper, we feel we are answering the dictates of honest conviction in pointing out to suffering humanity the honest and skilful medical practitioner. It is the duty of every man, whose knowledge places it in his power, to act as a guide to those who otherwise would unwittingly take a wrong path. Throughout the length and breadth of our fair State is spread the insidious seeds of a terrible disease. No need to be thus. No need to wear out a life of pain and anguish and in the end to fill a dishonored grave. Hesitate no longer unfortunate ones, but turn to the Doctor who alone can restore you, giving you in place of wasted energies and an impaired constitution, full health vigor and power.

Actuated by the wish to exert his powers to cure, he proves his honesty by the motto at once displaying his conviction of his capability, and showing his confidence in mankind, "*No Cure no Pay.*" The Doctor's office is No. 751 Clay St. opposite the Plaza Hotel., Plaza, San Francisco. 45

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

UNION HOTEL,
(One door above the Express Office)
MAIN ST R T DUTCH FLAT.
James A. Shoemaker, ...Proprietor.
THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE reception of visitors. Any number of day boarders can be accommodated.
November 6, 1862.–tf

BED ROCK SALOON,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT,
GEO. L. SLOCUMB,..... .....Proprietor.
KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand the finest
Wines, Brandies, Cigars
and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Wafers purchased for customers at lowest city prices.
December 4, 1862.–tf

PLACER BREWERY.
BOOMERANG.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best
Wines and Liquors!
Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me. J. F. MEYER.
March 13th, 1862.—tf

OLD CORNER SALOON.
CLEMENT UREN .....PROPRIETOR.
THIS WELL KNOWN RETREAT CONTINues in full and successful operation. The present proprietor would invite the patronage of those partial to
Cool Lager and Fine Liquors!
always on hand. A polite and attentive barkeeper constantly in attendance to supply the wants of the patrons of the house. se10-tf

GEO. RANDOLPH, HENRY BRINKMAN.
RANDOLPH & BRINKMAN'S
FASHIONABLE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON
AND
Barber Shop.
(Opposite Golden Eagle Saloon,)
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.
THE PROPRIETORS RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity, or strangers visiting this place, that they cannot be excelled in
Hair Dressing,
Hair Cutting,
Shampooing and Shaving,
by any artists on the Pacific slope, and guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage.
November 20.–tf

J. M. CHILDS,
DENTIST.
IS PREPARED TO PERFORM all operations pertaining to Pentistry in a first class manner.
Office—On Main Street, first door above Willets store, Dutch Flat. Dec. 20–tf.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's
STEAMSHIP
Constitution,
Will leave Folsom Street Wharf,
On Thursday,.....January 1,
At 9 o'clock. A. M., punctually,
FOR PANAMA.
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and ofrm Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific steamship Company.
FORBES & BABCOCK Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets,
18t San Francisco

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN TIME OF HEALTH
PREPARE FOR SICKNESS.—
It is preposterous to think that because we are in health, disease will never overtake us. How many have gone forth in the morning and returned home to lay down upon beds of sickness for months! We would remind our readers, that, for a family medicine, nothing can equal SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. Of Humors it is a sure exterminator. Scrofula and Cancer, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, are all cured by this magical remedy. REDINGTON & CO.,
Agents, 416 and 418 Front street,
San Francisco. dec4-6m

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY CITIZENS WHOSE NAMES AND RESIDENCES WILL BE FOUND IN THE PAMPHLETS, GIVING EVIDENCE OF ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION, BY USING THIS MEDICINE. GIVE IT A TRIAL. REDINGTON & CO., AGENTS, 416 AND 418 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. dec4-6m.

COLDS! COUGHS!!
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness* and *Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.
REDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 416 and 418 Front streets,
dec4-6m San Francisco, General Agents.

BOOT, SHOE
AND
DRY GOODS STORE,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.
R. HUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULly informs the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of
COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'
GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES.
From the most celebrated Eastern manufactories, together with an excellent supply of
Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,
Which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices.
☞ Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap3-tf

GRANITE FLOURING MILLS,
FOLSOM,
RE-OPENED FOR BUSINESS.
THE PROPRIETORS RESPECTFULLY DEsire to call the attention of the State that we have re-built our Mills and commenced business anew.
Our mill is now one of the BEST IN THE STATE, containing the Best Machinery of the latest improved patents. We can assure the public that we shall turn out as **GOOD FLOUR** as any mill in California, and at as REASONABLE RATES.
☞ Every person having business with the Mill will be Passed FREE over the Wire Bridge.
We are prepared to do all kinds of Wheat and Grain Grinding for the public.
☞ Mountain Democrat, Placer Courier, Dutch Flat ENQUIRER, Union Advocate, and El Dorado Times, please copy and insert *one month* and send bill to Granite Mill.
dec4-1m. COOVER & STOCKTON.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
THE CONVENIENT AND ELIGIBLE family residence on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat, at present occupied by J. H Willits, and owned by Schoup & Scull, is offered for sale at a bargain. The premises are well supplied with water, has a large orchard filled with fruit trees and grape vines. Persons desiring a comfortable family residence can secure a good bargain in the above premises.
For further particulars, apply at the Justice's office, on Saaramento street. CHAS. SCULL.
Nov. 20, 1862.–3m

AUBURN DRUG STORE,
SIGN OF THE BIG MORTAR,
Corner of Main and Washington Streets
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.
Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded.
H. HAZELL, Apothecary.

SCHUBERT & CO.,
MANUFACTURING
BOOT MAKERS,
(Opposite the Brewery.)
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.
THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that they make to order boots of all grades from a
Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot,
Also, made to order and warranted, the finest quality,
Ladies Winter Boots.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine.
SCHUBERT & CO.
Dutch Flat, November 20, 1862.–3m

EMPIRE LIVERY STABLE,
(Opposite L. Arnstein's,)
Main Street, Dutch Flat, Placer County.
T. J. SLOAN..... .....Proprietor.
THIS STABLE IS NOW prepared to furnish the traveling public with the best
SADDLE HORSES!
To be found in the mountains. The stock at this stable have all been purchased with a view to their gentle and tractable qualities.
BUGGIES and CARRIAGES!
Constantly kept for hire, with or without drivers. This Stable presents superior inducements to caravans and other large companies.
☞ Horses boarded and groomed by the day, week, or month at reasonable rates. ☜ nov13-tf.

LIVERY
AND
STAGE STABLE.
Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.
THOMAS MORRIS,.....PROPRIETOR.
HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST convenient Stable in the place, offers superior accommodations to Teamsters and the traveling public. An extensive Wagon Yard is connected with the establishment.
Horses to let on Livery.
Animals stabled, boarded and groomed by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates.
49-tf

LUMBER! LMUBER!
THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL IS still in successful operation, where persons can secure the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders filled with promptness, and lumber furnished on terms to make it an inducement or those in need of material to give us a call.
Sugar Pine Lumber
In large quantities, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for
MINING PURPOSES!
We can supply orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled present better inducment for contracts.
To Builders and Contractors
Requiring lumber for building purposes, can be supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of
LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.
J. JONES & CO.
June 20, 1860. tf

BLACKSMITHING.
WILLIAM UREN HAVING COMPLETED his new and spacious Blacksmith and Wheelwright shop on Main street, is now prepared to do every description of work in his line on the shortest notice, and in a most reasonable manner by any established in the State.
Particular attention paid to
MACHINERY.
SLEDGES, PICKS AND SHOVELS,
made, repaired, and warranted.
Horses, mules and oxen shod on the most approved plan.
Being thankful to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity for patronage heretofore bestowed, he asks a continuance of the same, being confident he can *hammer* out his living to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their work.
March 13, 1862—tf.

Dutch Flat Saw Mill.
THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having
Reduced the Prices!
to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.
We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.
Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to
Miners and Builders
Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles. ALLEN TOWLE.
Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. t

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY!
HENRY RUNCKLE.....Proprietor.
THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABlished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh
Bread, Cakes and Pies
always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of
Wines, Liquors and Cigars!
and an attentive and accommodating Bar tender always ready to attend to the *spiritual* wants of those who may favor him with a call.
MARCH 20, 1862.—tf

UNION MARKET,
Main Street, Dutch Flat, Cal.
F. GROSS .....Proprietor.
THE PROPRIETOR HAVING bought out the former proprietor desires to inform the citizens of Dutch Flat that he will constantly keep on hand, the best assortment of
FRESH BEEF,
FRESH MUTTON,
FRESH PORK,
And Home-made Sausage to be had in the market. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Prices reasonable. Oct. 30-tf.

MOUNTAINEER STAGE LINE
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "Mountaineer Line" will leave Dutch Flat daily, at 3 A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Placer & Nevada Railroad Co., at Auburn station at 10½ A. M., and arriving at Sacramento at 1¼ P. M., same day, connecting with the boats for San Francisco. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 6½ A. M., daily, connecting with the coaches at Auburn station at 9 A. M., arriving at Dutch Flat at 5½ P. M.
This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoistown, with coaches for Iowa Hill. Through tickets for all these points can be procured at the Stage office "What Cheer House," Sacramento; also, at the offices in the above named places for Sacramento or Folsom.
Passengers by this line can rely upon receiving every attention necessary for *safety, speed* and *comfort.* WM. HAMILTON
Oct. 2, 1862.—tf. Proprietor.

GEORGE W. HEPPARD,
House Sign and Ornamental PAINTER,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.
Every description of work executed in the best style. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. ap3-tf

LOUIS GROSS.....C. B. PLUMMER.....J. H. BOKE
GROSS, PLUMMER & BOKE
DEALERS IN
Stationery, Blank, School, and Miscellaneous Books,
Choice Brands of Tobacco and Cigars, Genuine and Imitation Meerschaum Pipes,
CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY,
MUSIC,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CAMPHENE,
COAL OIL,
LAMPS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
NEWSPAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, &c.
Subscriptions or advertisements received for any of the Sacramento or San Francisco papers.
Post Office, Main Street,
Store formerly occupied by L. Gross.
DUTCH FLAT, May 10, 1862.—tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT
AT THE
BRICK STORE,
Main Street, Iowa Hill.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASed the fire-proof brick building formerly occupied by J. Colgan, and having combined the business of three houses, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Iowa Hill and the several neighboring towns that they now have on hand and will continue to receive a full assortment of
HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
DRUGS, and MEDICINES.
Together with a full and complete assortment of
PAINTS and OILS!
VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c.,
Which they offer at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEAP FOR CASH!
Every destription of Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copperware
Manufactured to Order
At the shortest notice and in the best manner.
HALL & LYON,
ma22-tf **Brick Store, Iowa Hill.**

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
PRACTICAL
BOOK BINDER,
Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,
517 Clay and 214 Commercial streets,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
San Francisco.
☞ Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired Pattern.
Aug. 21, 1862–1y.

SAFES! SAFES!
F. TILLMAN,
No. 90 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
SOLE Agent for TILTON & McFARLAND'S celebrated Fire Proof and Burglar Safes. This Safe is well known in the market for its unsurpassed fire-proof quality, having withstood in California, as well as in the East, the hottest fires known. We can refer to endless certificates from parties in our mining towns, where these Safes have been subject to the most severe tests of its fire-proof qualities. The Safes are secured by our Combination Lock. This Lock is in every respect the most secure one in use; it requires the key and combination to open the Safe. If the key should be abstracted from tee owner, it would be perjectly useless to the possessor without his knowing the combination, or mental key, which the owner carries in his head. To those in want of a reliable Safe we offer the above cheaper than any other in the market.
A large assortment on hand and to arrive.
6m TILLMAN, 90 Battery st.

NEW FIRM!
BOOTS AND SHOES!
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.
THE UNDESIGNED DESIRE TO INFORM everybody that they have opened the largest and best selected stock of
Boots, Shoes, &c.,
ever offered to this public, which they are determined to sell at prices unprecedentedly low. Their stock has been selected expressly for this market, and all articles sold are warranted to be as represented.
Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Boots, Shoes, Ties and Gaiters always on hand of the
Best make and quality.
A splendid article of Gum Boots and Coats.
MERRIMAN & HUGHS.
November 6, 1862.–tf

WIRE ROPE:
Is 75 Per Cent. CHEAPER!
THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF ROPE—WHY?
BECAUSE, Compared with any other Rope of equal strength, it is from FOUR to SIX times MORE DURABLE!
BECAUSE, it is FORTY per cent LIGHTER!
BECAUSE, it is less than ONE-HALF the Diameter, and only ONE SIXTH of the BULK!
BECAUSE, it is FIVE TIMES the strength of the same size of the HEMP ROPE!
BECAUSE, it does not STRETCH or SHRINK, in dry or wet weather!
BECAUSE, it does not ABSORB WATER, and double its original WEIGHT!
BECAUSE, it is as PLIABLE as the other rope of equal strength.
Wire Rope is the ONLY KIND of Rope that can be used to ADVANTAGE, for Hoisting from deep shafts and inclined planes, for long Pump Ropes, Derrick Guy Ropes, Ferry Ropes, &c., &c. Those who have once given our Wire Ropes a trial, will USE NO OTHER, at any price.
Circulars giving scales of weights and strengths, prices, testimonials, &c., will be forwarded by addressing the manufacturers, or their agents throughout the State. A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,
oct 16–3m 412 Clay street, San Francisco.

TONSORIAL.
Next Door below the Post Office, Main Street, Dutch Flat.
H. SIEMON WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANnounce to the citizens of this place that having secured the services of one of the best barbers in the State, and having refitted his shop with new furniture, etc., is now prepared to serve all who may call upon him in a truly artistic style. Possessing greater facilities than heretofore for the accommodation of customers, he feels confident in giving entire satisfaction to all who patronize him.
Shaving,
HainCutting,
Shampooing, etc.
June 19-tf. H. SIEMON, Proprietor.

JUST RECEIVED!
DR. D. W. STRONG.
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Main Street, Dutch Flat,
Has just received at the Dutch Flat Drug Stor a large and well selected Stock of
FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
ESSENTIAL OILS,
ECLECTIC and PATENT MEDICINES,
TRUSSES,
SUSPENSARIES,
HAIR OILS,
PERFUMERY,
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
STATIOFERY,
FINE CIGARS,
TOBAACCO, &c., &c.
Also:
WHITE LEAD,
CAMPHENE,
GLASS, PUTTY,
VARNISHES and
TURPENTINE.
Besides a large assortment of the new COAL OIL, Lamps and Kerosine Lamp Chimneys.
All of which will be disposed of
FOR CASH
As cheap if not cheaper than at any other establishment in the county.
All the Goods are of the BEST QUALITY, and have been selected with the greatest care, and purchasers can therefore rely upon obtaining a good article at a less cost than a POOR article would be sold for elsewhere. ☞ CALL AND SEE. ☜
June 5, 1861. tf

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA,
Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass.
This celebrated preparation has stood the test of six years with the California public—who are justly considered as a community the most intelligent in the world—during which period we are proud to say it has given more than satisfaction:—it has become the household remedy for Californians particularly, who, from much exposure, bad food, imperfect shelter and irregular habits, suffer more from
RHEUMATISM
Than any community in the world; and we are safe in saying that as a rule, California Rheumatism cannot be cured thoroughly without the use of
HALL'S SARSAPARILLA,
It is the only preparation that will cure Rheumatism, as thousands can testify who have tried the medicines of the best Doctors in the country, without receiving any benefit therefrom. It all cases it gives immediate relief when taken as per directions on the bottle.
FEMALES
in delicate health would do well to try the virtues of this remedy, as it insures a peculiar beneficial influence upon the vascular system not obtained by any other remedy. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids the impurities of unhealthy secretions, which engenders a long train of diseases, such as Scrofula, Ulcurs, Boils, Blotches and Pimples on the face and body, Humors, Pustules, Sores, Tumors, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Scald Head, Swelled Neck, Liver Complaint, Lumbago, Chronic Sore Eyes, Gout, Cancer, Enlargement of the Ovaries, and diseases of the Heart, are cured by the renovating action of this truly valuable medicine. It acts like a charm, purifying the blood of all morbid and corrupt matter, and at the same time strengthens and invigorates the whole system.—Salt Rheum will positively yield to the medical powers of this remedy, in conjunction with Hall's Rosemary Cerate, it has cured cases of over twenty years standing, the disease covering nearly the whole surface of the body.
MERCUIAL DISEASES
and all diseases arising from lead, mercury, and arsenic, such as aching pains in the bones, dimness of sight, low fevers, and worst of all, mercurial Rheumatism, are relieved by one bottle of this remedy. Night sweats, wasting of flesh, spitting of blood, habitual costiveness, and piles—thousands can testify to the efficacy of Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass in the above named diseases. It increases the appetite and the flesh, gives a healthy tone and vigor to the whole system, building up a new constitution. As the constitution is the blood and this remedy thoroughly purifies, cleanses, and purges it of impure matters, and at the same time stimulates into healthy action the whole Visceral System, which is engaged in the manufacture of the blood, hence the health of the whole system will follow, and a
LONG LIFE
with a healthy and cheerful mind—sure indications of a healthy body—can be obtained by the most delicate person, by thoroughly purging the blood in the Spring and Fall of the year, with
HALL'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.
Imitations,
Owing to the great and unparalleled success of the remedy, hundreds of unprincipled persons seek to palm off on the public, worthless trash called by the same name. The Genuine Hall's Sarsaparilla contains neither spirits, mercury or arsenic.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere for $1, and by the proprietors,
R. HALL & CO.,
sc110–6m 581 and 588 Clay str., San Francisco.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE,
SANSOME STREET,
Opposite the American Theater,
an Francisco.
S. H. SEYMOUR,.....Proprietor.
THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CONNECTED with the establishment as Book-keeper, begs leave respectsully to inform the old patrons of the house, and the public generally, that he has leased from Mr. Bailey Sargent,
THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,
which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be a guarantee that no one will leave his house dissatisfied, and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests.
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE is so well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The Proprietor will only remark that it is inferior to no house in the State in all the requirements of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, being in a central location and easy of access from all parts of the city. The ROOMS are large and WELL VENTILATED, and furnished with Spring Mattresses. Water has been introduced into all part of the house.
BATH ROOMS on the premises for the convenience of families.
Two Coaches are attached to the Hotel to convey passengers to and from the steamers.
my35-3m SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
—AND—
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
Auburn, Placer County.
GEORGE H. STEPHENS,..... Proprietor.
THE PROPRIETOR HAVING RESUMED control of this first class hotel, and refitted it with new and desirable furniture are prepared to receive and accomodate visitors in a manner not surpassed by any house in the State. The house is situated in an eligible quarter of the town, and presents many features to make it preferable as a stopping place.
The office of the California Stage Company is kept in the American and persons can book their names for any part of the State on any of the various lines. April 17-tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS!
AN EXCELLENT assortment of Legal Blank just printed at the EQUIRER office, such as DEEDS, MORTGAGES, SUMMONS, EXECUTIONS, ATTACHMENTS, WARRANTS AND SUBPŒNAS.
BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR sale at the ENQUIRER OFFICE.

(Continued from first page.)

Our artillery returned the fire with accuracy of aim and unwavering courage.

Sumner, commanding the second corps, commenced the action on the right at ten o'clock, and it raged furiously all day. The enemy occupied the woods and hills in the rear of the city, and in point of advantage the odds were decidedly in their favor The courage of the Union troops was unbounded, however. Every inch of ground was nobly contested. It soon became evident that the first ridge of hills, on which the enemy were posted behind earthworks, could not be carried except at the point of the bayonet. Accordingly Sumner ordered French's division to charge upon the batteries. General Howard's division acted as support, and the troops sprang forward to obey the order with enthusiasm. By this time, the atmosphere was clear, except from the smoke of the artillery, and a good view could be had of the rebel's position and the country surrounding. Steadily they marched across the plain and never faltered until they were within a dozen yards of the ridge, when suddenly they were met by a galling fire from the rebel infantry posted behind a stone wall. For a few moments the head of the column exhibited some confusion, but quickly forming into line, retired back to the ravine within musket shot of the enemy. Here the Union troops were reinforced by a fresh body of infantry, who advanced to the assistance of their comrades in splendid style, notwithstanding large gaps were made in their ranks at every step. Reinforcements having arrived and the line of assault being again formed, the order for the double quick, with fixed bayonets, was given, and once more the column advanced to dislodge the rebel artillery. From the moment the storming party left the ravine up to the time they reached the foot of the hills, they were exposed to the hottest of the enemy's concentrated fire which Lee's artillery and infantry raised upon their devoted heads in a manner truly terrific No troops, however disciplined or brave, could withstand the shock, and after suffering terribly, our soldiers were thrown into disorder, and brought to a sudden halt. At this juncture the center column gave way and fled in dismay, but were afterwards rallied and brought back. A second and a third attempt were made to dislodge the rebel artillerists, but in vain; and at each attempt the ranks of the storming party grew thinner and thinner. Sumner now brought all his available artillery into play, hoping to shell the rebels out. From that time until dark the roar of the cannon was incessant. The rebels who had been driven back a short distance during the day returned to their original position when night came, so that we were unable to remove our dead. Several attempts were made to remove the bodies during the night, but the enemy opened upon us with their infantry and compelled us to desist.

The center, composed of the third and fifth army corps, under Hooker, cooperated with Sumner's column. During the battle the men were full of hope and confident of success, and they filed out of the city in splendid order. The skirmishing commenced shortly after daylight, and a short time afterwards the rebel artillery commenced playing upon us. Owing to the fog the firing was so inaccurate, however, that our troops paid but little attention to it, and kept pressing on regardless of the deadly missiles which were flying through the air. By and by our artillery responded, and for hours the most terrific cannonading was kept up on both sides. The enemy's position was one of exceeding strength, and appeared to be invulnerable to our artillery, notwithstanding our guns were excellently handled. About noon the infantry, who had been waiting for the fog to clear off, advanced for the purpose of storming the enemy's position on the hill. Confident of victory, the troops marched steadily up to within musket shot of the batteries, but a murderous fire from rebel riflemen, added to the fury of the cannonade, compelled our men to fall back, with heavy loss. The attempt to carry the rebel batteries, was repeated again in the afternoon, and the attacking column went at the double quick, but the enemy, who was also heavily reinforced, proved too much for us. All along the line the battle raged with unusual fierceness, and when night came on it was hard to say who were the victors. Of killed and wounded there were probably as many on the side of the rebels as on ours. No correct estimate can be formed of the loss in Hooker's corps, but it was pretty heavy. The firing of musketry ceased about half-past five, but the rebels continued to cannonade the city until long after dark. They evidently intended to shell us out of our position in Fredericksburg.

The result of the day's fight proves conclusively enough that the enemy's position is one of great strength. Frank in appears to have been the only one who effected any important result.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent, speaking of Saturday's carnage, says: "It is not too strong an expression to say that in this battle we were butchered. The loss of the enemy in comparison with ours must be insignificant." More than half of French's division were placed *hors du combat* before they had fired a shot, having orders to withhold their fire and rush upon the intrenchments, anticipating no obstacle until they should meet in hand to hand fight. But, lying close upon the earth, behind a low stone wall and half destroyed fences, which we had not taken into our calculation as obstacles, the enemy watched the approach of French until every man in the battle line came under the aim of their sharpshooters. In an instant, almost before the Federals discovered them, a thick line of flame and smoke streamed above the fence; at the same moment sixty pieces of artillery, charged with grape and canister, sent their infernal contents straight through our advancing columns, raking them in front and upon both flanks. Destruction so terrible was never before seen during this war. French went into the battle with 7,000 men. Two days after 1,200 have reported. The losses in Reynolds' corps are believed to be 4,000.

The following figures are based on official reports as far as received; it is believed they will fall under, rather than exceed the full official reports: Right division, 7,565; center division, 2,950; left division, 3,050—total, 13,055.

GOOD ADVICE.—A few weeks ago a young foreigner made himself remarkable at one of the rouge-et-noir tables in Baden Baden, by his reckless and desperate gambling. For many hours in succession he had invariably lost upon every point on which he had ventured. At length, taking a single Napoleon between his finger and thumb, he shoved it to the croupier. "Here is the last piece of gold of which I am the owner. Where my friend, would you advise me to put it?"—"Monsieur," replied the croupier, "as you ask my opinion and appeal to me as a friend, and tell me it is your last Napoleon, I advise you to put it—in your pocket!"

MAKING MALAGA RAISINS.—The Malaga raisins are prepared by allowing the grapes to remain on the vines until they become sufficiently dry to be picked off and packed in boxes with a sheet of paper between each layer. The stem of each bunch is partially severed with a sharp knife when on the vine, and all the leaves are removed to allow full exposure to the sun. The grapes thus exposed soon shrivel and become sweet. Other raisins are prepared by drying ripe grapes after they are picked, either in the sunshine or in heated rooms.—*Scientific American.*

THE Western Republican papers have been in the habit of dubbing the Democrats "copperheads," and "butternuts." Since the fall elections, however, they have not been so free in the use of these epithets. The Logan (Ohio) *Gazette* recently published a cut representing a copperhead snake wound around a pole, underneath which was the following:

QUESTION.

Copperhead! Copperhead! where are you going?

ANSWER.

I'm climbing this pole to hear the cocks crowing.

QUESTION.

Copperhead! Copperhead! what do you see?

ANSWER.

Butternuts! Butternuts! thick as can be!

A VERY good-tempered gentleman, with a very long nose, was one day walking down a narrow street, when two or three very quizzical ladies, with very ill grace, paused on their way, and looked steadfastly at the gentleman's nose. He, good humoredly, placed his finger on its tip and, pressing it to one side, said:

"Now, ladies, you have room to pass!"—They smiled, and tripped by.

THE LONG BOW.—A traveler, being at a coffee-house with some gentlemen, was largely drawing on the credulity of the company.

"Where did you say all these wonders happened sir?" asked our stipendiary Fiend.

"I can't exactly say," replied the traveler; "but somewhere in Europe—Russia I think."

"I should rather think it really," returned the Fiend.

"I CANNOT conceive, my dear, what's the matter with my watch: I think it must want cleaning," was the exclamation of an indulgent husband to his better half the other day.

"No, pa," said his petted little daughter, "I know it don't want cleaning, because baby and I washed it in the basin ever so long this morning."

TIME wears slippers of list, and his tread is noiseless. The days come, Indian file, softly dawning, one after another; their fresh morning air is grateful to the lips of those that pant for it; their music is sweet to the ear that listens to it; until before we know it, a whole life of days has possession of the citadel, and time has taken us for its own.

THERE was a mean scamp who feigned deafness in order to cheat a poor washerwoman out of a few cents. The washing came to a quarter, and he handed her ten cents. "It's a quarter sir, if you please." "Oh, keep it all—keep it all—keep it all; you are a poor woman and need it;" and that is all the poor woman could get.

A BAYONNE journal relates that after a severe thunder storm near St. Esteve, the Mayor found that all the doors and windows of his house had been nicely silver-plated by the lightning.

THE wine crop in Australia has never been so great as during the present year.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Township No. 1.—*Justices.—M A Shellhouse, and E H French.*
Constables—James Rice and J J Hovey.
Road Commissioner.—Thomas Dudley.
Collector—G L Grilley. Assessor—J D Pratt.
Township No. 2.—*Justices—S Reno and J L Adams.*
Constables—Levi Jackson and Wm Horn.
Road Commissioner.—Wm Gwin.
Collector—D Choate. Assessor—J D Barmoure.
Township No. 3.—*Justices—William Sexton and D A Rice.*
Constables—James McBurney and A Plank.
Road Commissioner.—John Beach.
Collector—John Connor. Assessor—S M Stevens.
Township No. 4—*Justices—E B Boust and J Brown.*
Constables—S A Miller and Jacob Keck.
Road Commissioner—A Kipp
Collector—C M Kopp. Assessor—W A Himes.
Township No. 5.—*Justices—S M Jamison and A B Scott.*
Constables—J F Kirby and S C Smith.
Road Commissioner.—J C Scott.
Collector—J L Staborn. Assessor—Thomas Dodd.
Township No 6—*Justices—S R Case and H L Pease.*
Constables—Robert Kennedy and Jas Mulligan.
Road Commissioner—E Lloyd.
Collector—James D McCormick. Assessor—W K Diltz.
Township No. 7.—*Justices—J B Currier and O H Young.*
Constables—J B Carder and Ellis Edwards.
Road Commissioner—S L Irish.
Collector—John R Brown. Assessor—V F Field.
Township No. 8.—*Justices—F. H Snyder and George Kuder.*
Constables—G P Ward and D McFarland.
Road Commissioner—E T Darling.
Collector—J B Cornett. Assessor—J M Bardwell.
Township No. 9.—*Justices—D W Slevin and B F Smith.*
Constables—John S Agar and A Harrison.
Road Commissioner—W D Perkins.
Collector—John White. Assessor—C W Hamphreys.
Township No. 10.—*Justices—J Beck and H W Starr.*
Constables—D E Mitchell and V W Cleveland.
Road Commissioner—Edward Garrahan.
Collector—John Barnes. Assessor—J Bristow.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Make the best Clothing:

Furnishing Goods, all kinds

Retailing for cash, at Wholesale Prices.

Largest and Best Stock of

CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
TRUNKS,
CARPET BAGS,
UMBRELLAS,
VALISES, &c

To be found in any Retail House in Califrnia.

Goods suitable for traveling purposes in any climate.

We have fitted up a custom department in connection with our former business, and employ over seventy-five Tailors to make up fine clothing to order. We have the best cutter on this coast, which enables us to guarantee a perfect fit in all cases, without alteration.

Our stock of cloths, cassimeres and Vestings are the finest imported from Paris or New York this season.

☞ Strangers visiting the city will please call and leave their measure, free of charge.

April 17-1y FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

THOMAS BOYCE'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,

North-east corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Agent for the following papers:

ENQUIRER, Dutch Flat.
Butte Record, Oroville,
Republican, Shasta,
Sierra Citizen, Downieville,
Tribune, San Jose,
Placer Herald, Auburn,
Union Democrat, Sonora,
Sun Antreas Independant:
Amador Sentinel, Jackson,
Mountain Messenger, La Porte,
Crescent City Herald,
Mariposa Democrat,
Pacific Sentinel, Santa Cruz,
Siskiyou Chronicle, Yreka,
Solano Co. Sentinel Benicia.
El Clamor Publico, Los Angeles,
Alameda County Gazette,
Oregon Sentinel, Jacksonville O. T

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLIDAY CIRCULAR.

A. ROMAN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Importers and Publishers.
Nos. 417 and 419 Montgomery Street.
(Lecount's Building,)
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

We would most respectfully invite the attention of the Public to the MAGNIFICENT STOCK of

Holiday Goods,

We are now opening, comprising the latest and most elegant assortment of Foreign and Domestic

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For the coming year, together with an extensive and elegant assortment of Foreign and Domestic

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In new and improved styles and sizes—plain, rich and fancy—many in exquisite taste, bound in the finest Turkey Morocco or Velvet, with Gold-plated Ornaments and Clasps, and suitable for Holiday, Marriage or Birthday Gifts.

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Our stock of these novel and unique articles, together with the life-like CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS for the same, is much the largest on this Coast, and for variety and general excellence is second to none in the United States.

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In every variety of size and style of binding, plain or richly paneled Morocco, with or without Clasps, for the Pew, Reticule or Pocket.

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In Morocco Antique, from Homer to the more modern Longfellow, Tennyson, Mrs. Browning, Miss Proctor, etc., etc.

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Fine Library Sets of the works of Dickens, Cooper, Irving, D'Israeli, Prescott, Gibbon, Hume, Hood, etc., as well as the Classics, Addison, Swift, etc.—Also full sets of Bohn's valuable Standard, Illustrated, Scientific, Classical, Historical and Antiquarian Libraries.

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Twenty different editions—from five to fifty volumes—handsomely bound.

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Plain and elegantly framed, including in part, Raphael's Madonnas, and Gems from Murillo, Correggio, De LaRoche, Landseer, Herring, Sant, etc., more beautiful than engravings, and much cheaper.

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Including Linen Primers, Moveable Toy Books and choice single volumes and sets of Books for the Young; an assortment unsurpassed in quantity, quality and excellence, and to which we respectfully invite the attention of Parents and Teachers, and those having the care of Children and Youth.

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Al line Edition of the Poets, in 125 vols., 16 mo, half calf, extra gilt;

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Down to the Box of Blocks or Toy Primer. Feeling satisfied from the care used in purchasing and selecting, and from patronage already received, that no one need leave our Establishment without being satisfied in taste and price.

Orders from the Trade and from Parties throughout the Country are respectfully solicited, and we pledge ourselves to fill the same with the utmost care and attention Any desirable work, published within the last forty years, may be found upon our shelves, and at the very lowest rates.

A. ROMAN & CO.,
Nos. 417 and 419 Montgomery street.
dec4-2m SAN FRANCISCO.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE
State of California, Oregon, and
ADJACENT TERRITORIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER ONE OF YOUR EARLIEST citizens of California, and for the most of his time engaged as a Journalist, and particularly of late in a Journal devoted to the chief resources of the Pacific States, respectfully submits the following plan and proposition for the purpose of bringing hither from England, France and Germany the working classes, mechanics artizans, miners, and metallurgists for the purpose of developing the resources of our thinly populated States and Territories, thereby reducing labor, the establishing of Factories, the occupation of the millions of acres of arrable land now lying dormant, and to work our mines. The benefit accruing to our Government—to the mariner conveyances—the merchant—the manufacturer, the mining conveyances and professional community cannot but be beneficial, provided the facilities are offered to such emigrants, and according to the tenor of our laws regarding such. For these purposes the subscriber desires to seek only the necessary or pecuniary aid to take him across the Pacific and Atlantic, so that he may be enabled to lay before the people of Europe a work which he has compiled from authentic sources comprising the mineral wealth of the Pacific States, including partly Mexico, Lower California, British Columbia, &c., together with a synopsis of the climatology, agriculture, arts and manufactures, with interesting statistics of our imports and exports, and population. Also, the organic acts of our State, the local and general laws governing mining, the Pre-emption Act, and kindred subjects pertaining to the Pacific States. The author reserving for himself the right of translation of this work (which has cost him three years of his time to collect and compile) in the German and French languages.

He contemplates making the tour to the Atlantic States and Europe in February or March 1863, and will equip himself with the mineral materials, fossil remains, &c., and illustrate them by diagrams and discourses throughout the Atlantic States and Europe.

Such a work which your petitioner has in view cannot be published in this State without an extraordinary outlay, nor have we the materials artists, or skill in copperplate or wood engraving. The work will comprise from 400 to 500 pages, to be handsomely illustrated with colored plates, maps, &c., quarto form. The subscriber will add thereto a complete list of all the associations and companies, especially mining companies.

He goes to Europe for the purpose of seeing all the manufacturing places, machines and utensils; also to the leading mining districts and metallurgical establishments, to acquire from the best sources there the best mode of treating our rich minerals, and lay these several important features before our people through the *Mining and Scientific Press*, and the work he hereby offers. But the most important subject in his mission is the inducements he will offer to the Europeans of our immensely rich mining fields and agricultural lands, together with the great advantages offered by a liberal and protective government for industrious citizens.

The Subscriber, therefore, calls upon the citizens in the Pacific States who have the interests of our new States nearest their heart, to aid him in this grand but laudable undertaking with means. Each subscriber will be furnished with a copy of this work, which is designed to be useful in the counting house, to the professional man and miner The author desires to state that whatever aid or subscription he may be furnished with by the people of this State he will refund after the publication of the work, or leave the amount to be taken out in books.

Respectfully submitted,
JULIUS SILVERSMITH.
December 11, 1862.—tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

TURNERS'
Forest Wine Bitters,
The Greatest Remedy of the Age.

FOR THE CURE OF
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF STOMACH,
Or derangement of the Digestive Organs.

"Turners' Forest Wine Bitters."

Are sure to regulate the stomach; the main avenue to the whole body;
Are sure to counteract Billiousness, when in a malarious climate;
Are sure to agree with the most weakly, as well as the most robust person;
Are sure to create a good appetite;
Are very pleasant to the taste as a beverage,
Are economical and cheap.
All travelers should carry these bitters with them, to prevent Billiousness and Fevers caused by change of climate and water.
Seamen should carry them to prevent Scurvy Ship Fever, and the like, when they are deprived of cooling, nutritious vegetables.
They are a very rich, nutritious Wine, formed by the addition of nine different kinds of roots, barks and herbs, making a very palatable as well as one of the most nourishing Bitters in the known world.

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This article is prepared from pure White and Jamacia Ginger Root, in such manner as to form the best and most pleasant Tonic ever introduced; and is an invaluable remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and for all diseases where a gentle stimulant is required to bring the system into healthy action:

One Million Gallons, in Barrels and Casks, sold Annually.

Throughout the world, and thereby proving its unequaled and unrivaled merits. It has received the approbation of the Medical Faculty throughout the United States, and wherever known.

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This article, like the Ginger Wine, is carefully and elaborately prepared and selected from the best quality of articles. It possesses all the true properties of the JAMAICA GINGER, and we do not hesitate to warrant it to be free from any and every injurious or irritating properties.

It is not only harmless, but it is eminently beneficial in all cases where a warm Cordial or a grateful stimulant is required. Especially is this the dose when there is felt by the patient a sense of exhaustion, arising from either heat or fatigue. Under such circumstances a few drops taken in half a tumbler of water, with a little sugar, will be useful. It will be found in such cases a pleasant and effective restorative; on this account this essence is a highly important addition to the voyager and traveler's portmanteau. It is also important to the family collection of remedies for diseases.

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Manufacturers of every description of
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CORDIALS,
BITTERS, &C.,
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BRUISES,
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SORE NIPPLES,
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Homesteads and Valuable Real Estate.

Building Lots from $10 to $200 Each.
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Title has been forever quieted by a Final Decree and Judgment against the City.

So that there is not even a cloud or shadow upon it. Whoever purchases one of these lots will buy a lot and not a lawsuit.

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Every description of work executed in the best style. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. ap3-tf

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ALL FORMER OBJECTIONS OVERCOME

No Leather pad used in the

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WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES!
IN MAKING UP
OVER-SHIRTS, COATS, SUITS, &c.

They now use from 40 to 50 constantly, and are turning out

THE FINEST GOODS
In the Market.

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Noiseless
Sewing Machines!
For Family Use and Manufacturing Purposes.

☞ **Prices from $60 Upwards.** ☜

Over 50,000 in Use!

WE beg to assure the public that the well known reputation of these Machines for RELIABILITY will be fully sustained, and in our rapidly increasing business the same care will be faithfully exercised in every department of our manufacture Every Machine sold by us *IS WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.*

The public attention is respectfully requested to the following

Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with Sewing Mechines making the GROVER & BAKER stitch must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorized to sell them. All machines sewing from the spools and in which one needle only penetrates the cloth, and having a feed which allows the material to be turned at will are infringements.

GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER stitch, unless the same are purchased from the *GROVER & BAKER SEWING COMPANY*, or their Agents, or licensees, and stamped under my patent of September, 10, 14

Said Company and their licensees, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machines, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.

☞ The attention of Tailors and Manufacturers, who prefer the "lock stitch," is called to our

Improved Shuttle Machines,

which are speedily adapted to their requirements
—AND—

☞ **THE BEST IN USE** ☜

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Successor to Sims and Fraser,
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All orders from the Interior, Oregon and Washington Territory, or any place on the Pacific coast, attended to with promptness and dispatch.

MR. SIMS appreciates the past liberal patronage of his friends, and trusts he may continue to merit it in the future. For the information of strangers, he would say, that he feels confident that his experience in his particular calling, is surpassed by none on this coast, which his superior work, sent to almost every town in California, Oregon, also Victoria, and the Sandwich Islands, and to be seen on some of the best buildings in San Francisco, fully attest.

Also—a very large lot of second hand shutters of various dimensions, all for sale, at very low rates.
June 12-6m.

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PLACER BUTCHER SHOP,
Corner of Sacramento and Main streets,
Dutch Flat, Cal.

F. GROHS, DESIRES TO INform the public that he constantly keeps on hand a good assortment of fresh BEEF, PORK, MUTTON and Homemade SAUSAGE, which he sells at the most reasonable rates. Persons at a distance supplied daily.
March 13, 1862—tf

MEDICAL.

DR. J. C. YOUNG,
LATE PROFESSOR OF THE UNIVERSITY PENNSYLVANIA.

Can be found at **615 Commercial Street,** opposite the U. S. Branch Min, San Francisco, Cal.

Where he can be consulted privately and with the utmost confidence by the afflicted, at all hours, daily (from 9, A. M., until 8, P. M.) *Cure guaranteed or no pay required. Consultation by letter or otherwise,* FREE.

DR. J. C. YOUNG'S Private Medical and SURGICAL ESTABLISHMENT occupies the entire upper part of that new and spacious building **No. 751 Clay Street,** rendering it strictly private, with no fear of meeting other than those connected with the office, and *devoted exclusively to the treatment of Private Diseases of whatever nature.*

Dr. Young would call the attention of those requiring private treatment to the fact of its seclusion and perfect safety with which they can come and go without fear of interruption. The long practice of Dr. Young in the treatment of private diseases, *and all irregularities peculiar to Females,* has met with unprecedented success, and his well earned reputation so deservedly great renders the sufferers of both sexes able to judge of his capabilities. Dr. Young has taken this large building the better to afford his patients coming from a distance, and wishing a private residence all the comforts of a home. The Doctor would particularly call the attention of Ladies whom circumstances should render desirous of quiet and seclusion for a time, to his establishment where may be enjoyed all the necessary comforts of a *Lying-in Hospital,* with the advantage of *Private Attendance* and constant Medical attention.

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DR. YOUNG addresses those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgence in that secret and solitary habit which ruins the body and mind, unfitting them either for business or society. The following are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, nervousness, irritability, derangement of the digestive functions, general debility, symptoms of consumption, &c. MENTALLY, the fearful effects upon the mind are more to be dreaded. Loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion to society, self-distrust, love of solitude, timidity, &c., are most of the evils produced.

All persons who are affected with any of the above symptoms should not fail to call on DR. YOUNG, and be at once restored to perfect health. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but immediately, go and save yourself from the dreadful and awful consequences of this terrible malady.

WEAKNESS OF THE ORGANS immediately cured, and full vigor returned.

Advice to the Young.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that terrible disease, which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of those mushroom Quacks that start up every day and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young and those not "posted up" in the tricks of the foreign and domestic imposters.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a Physician, or a remedy, in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had ample experience, and possesses true skill in the treatment thereof. Such a Physician is Dr. J C YOUNG, who has treated and cured more cases of such diseases than any one *man* living to day, in this or any other country. His offices were the first that were opened in this city for the exclusive treatment of private diseases. His different publications have been republished in almost every country in Europe, and are now acknowledged as standard works, by our own medical colleges, and the profession throughout the country.

Dr. Young, by recent improvements in the healing art, is enabled to effect cures in a few days, without mercury, or change of diet, under a challenge of

Five Thousand Dollars!

Married persons, or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, should consult Dr. Young.

Young Men,

Especially who have become the victims of solitary vice, that dreadful, fascinating and destructive habit, which fills thousands of sick rooms with paralytic and consumptives, and hundreds of untimely graves, with its misguided victims, should consult, without a moment's delay, one who will sympathize with their sufferings, and cure them for a moderate compensation. Indeed, he who places himself under the care of Dr. J. C. YOUNG, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician, acknowledged by all the wealthiest and most respectable portion of our inhabitants.

Office, **615** Commercial street opposite the U. S. Branch Mint.

Great Female Medicine!
The Greatest Discovery of this, or any other Age

DR. YOUNG'S PREVENTIVE POWDERS, for married ladies. These Powders will be found of essential value to those whose means, health or other circumstances do not permit them to increase the number of their family without great inconvenience, suffering, or perhaps risk of life. This preparation is new, safe, infallible, convenient, simple, and cannot injure the health of the most delicate. Nor does it curtail matrimonial privileges in the least. *Morally considered,* this preparation is of the highest utility, and sustained by the soundest principles of prudence, economy and virtue. It shows how a chemical effect may be produced, scientifically, and without injury to the constitution, which thousands attempt to accomplish by the most unwise and dangerous means, *operations, &c.* Young married people, whose circumstances do not warrant too rapid an increase of family, will find this preparation most valuable.

To those who feel that their physical condition and health is totally unfit for them to become the mothers of numerous offspring, and who reasonably fear that each period of confinement will terminate their existence, will hail the discovery of this certain means of relief with unbounded joy. Let such unfortunate and unhappy wives lose no time in obtaining this medicine, it will be to them a precious boon through life, and prevent many an early and premature grave.

That all may avail themselves of the PREVENTIVE Dr. Young has fixed the price at $10, which carefully used will last six months. Upon the receipt of the $10 a package of the PREVENTIVE, with full directions for use will be forwarded by Mail of Express to any part of the State.

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The French Lunar, OR FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—The best remedy ever discovered for suppressed menses in females. They are safe and sure, acting in the most efficient and easy manner possible, never creating sickness, but renovating the system, at the same time that they remove any obstruction which may impede, for the time, the natural flow of the menses. No family should be without a box in the house, as they greatly assist in the delivery, at maturity, of the child. They should not be taken under some circumstances in the early stages of pregnancy which will appear plain to ladies.

Price, $5 00 per box, with full directions, sent to any part of the Pacific coast upon receipt of the money. Address DR. J. C. YOUNG,
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MANUFACTURER OF
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and all kinds of BLACKSMITH-WORK.

A large assortment of Second Hand Doors and Shutters, constantly on hand, and for sale at very low rates.

☞ All orders promptly attended to.
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Of every description, from pamphlets to visiting cards, executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.